The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

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Rev. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

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THE SABBATH BELL.

Borne on the summer breeze along,
Swelling and dying, a holy song,
It comes to the listening ears of men,
From city, and plain, and hill, and glen,
Flinging o'er earth a sacred spell,
For dear to God is the Sabbath bell.

It comes to the pilgrim old and gray,
And he leans awhile on his staff to pray;
Then presses on in the narrow road
That hath its end in the saints' abode;
And he blesses God as he hears the swell,
The heavenly sound of the Sabbath bell.

It comes to the bright-eyed, joyful child,
With his bounding step, and his laughter wild;
The mirth is hushed on his lips so fair,
And his young feet turn with reverence, where
Peal forth the notes that he knows so well,—
The sommons sweet of the Sabbath bell.

It comes to the man of worldly care,
Calling him up to the house of prayer;
But he hears the sound with an idle ear,—
It hath no note to his spirit dear;
Loving the things of the world too well,
He careth not for the Sabbath bell.

It comes to the Christian, journeying on
In the way that his Lord hath gone;
He calls this day with its hallowed strain,
As a golden link in the seven days' chain;
And his soul is thrilled by the full, rich swell,
The deep toned voice of the Sabbath bell.

Ye are passing fast, ye golden days,
Whose music peals 'o Jehovah's praise;
But the ransomed soon to their God shall rise,
To a holier church in the heavenly skies,
And need ye not, with your sacred swell,
For the voice of the Lord is the Sabbath bell.

A. M. E.

Letter from Basle.

MY DEAR FRIEND: In leaving Baden Baden, we were most fortunate to find in the car a most delightful English clergyman and his wife, booked for Switzerland. They at once entered into conversation, and we all talked of England and our enjoyment there, which made us good friends at once. Beautiful as was Baden, I left it without a sigh, without a wish ever to return. Arrived at Kel, we left our friends in the cars with the promise of again meeting. Sending our baggage on to the Basle, we took a carriage for Strasbourgh, an old town half French, half German. Louis XIV. fancied its possession, took it in a time of profound peace. We drove to the Hotel de Paris, and ordered dinner; then went off to the Cathedral. This is the finest thing we have seen; it stirred my spirit within me. We entered the church, with its lofty aisles, its finely painted windows, and exquisite pulpit, made of carved stone, but so delicately wrought that one would think its material must have been a kind of ivory. The twelve apostles stand like a phalanx around its base; the four Evangelists below and behind them; three figures representing Faith, Hope and Charity. But it was near mid day, and we hurried to the right wing to see the wonderful clock as it strikes twelve. This clock embraces time with its subdivisions, with calculations made for the next nine hundred years. It is a fine exhibition of scientific power. It reaches very nearly to the top of the wall of the wing in which it stands. At the head is the dial plate of the day, above it the figure of our Saviour. At twelve o'clock the twelve apostles pass before him in rotation, while a cock perched on the left side claps his wings and crows three several times. Below this stands the figure of Death or Time, as an hour begins. A little child appears on one side, and passing before the dial plate, strikes one, for the first quarter of the hour is finished, then it passes out. Next a young man appears, moves on to the centre of the dial and strikes two, and passes out. A middle aged man does the same striking three, and an old man finishes the hour, the striking of which the figure of Time completes. At quite a distance below, a little angel sits on one side with an hour glass in his hand, which he turns every hour, and on the opposite another angel, with a little hammer strikes every quarter of an hour. The eye descends from the dial plate, and there stands a small chariot with horses, which emerges from one side as each day opens, and passes out, as it closes making way for the next. Every day a different chariot appears till the week is completed. The chariot of the Sun for Sunday, Moon for Monday, of Mercury for Tuesday, &c. Below this stands the Moon, a large round ball, presenting herself exactly as she does to that part of the world at that moment. Below this comes the Solar System, surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac, all moving according to exact calculation. Again below is a large dial plate with the hours, and on the outer rim the 365 days of the year; two hands point to the hour the sun rises and sets, and also the hour it is at every part of the earth at that particular time. Below this is the siderial day, the celestial globe, a picture of the philosopher who planned and constructed this wonderful piece of mechanism, hangs on one side. Quite a crowd gathers each day to see the striking of twelve o'clock. The eclipses, the leap year, the movements of the stars are all here, and are calculated to go on for 900 years. It is wonderful to contemplate any thing so comprehensive and so perfect.

The windows are the most gorgeous we have seen, painted in the 13th and 15th centuries. There are several fine pictures, the descent from the cross, presented by Louis XVIII. and also the flight into Egypt, and the Ascension, presented by Charles the IX.

The beautiful proportions of this cathedral delight the eye, which takes it in without effort, it speaks to the taste in language to be felt not uttered. It is built of stone, is of immense proportions. Its double row of flying buttresses give it a rich glowing grandeur, like some splendid development of nature. You should view it on the side where the completed spire stands. It is large, complicated and ornate; one asks, why is it not massive and heavy? but it is not in the least so. I can but gaze at it, 'tis like a finger pointing to heaven; a hand held up to obtain victory over sin, the flesh and the devil, without mortal assistance. It looks as if like the rainbow, it had stolen beauty from the passing cloud, so light, fairy hands might have raised it so high that it reaches mid air; higher than the Pyramids of Egypt, four hundred feet. It looks like a work of nature, as if by invisible power, it had shot upward in beauty, proportion and strength. I thought of Michel Angelo hanging the dome of St. Peters in the heavens, mind stamps its impress on matter, and never has it done this more forcibly, than in the conception of this cathedral, and a beholder possessing powers of appreciation, can alone feel the exquisite power of its great architect.

From the cathedral we went to the church of St. Thomas, where we saw a superb monument to Marshal Saxe. France, personified by a noble woman, is guarding him from the attack of Death, who is lifting the lid of a coffin, which, with its winding sheet, stands ready to receive him. A little child, his genus, stands weeping on his left hand, putting out his torch of life. The Duke of Cumberland is represented as a leopard thrown on its back. The Austrian Eagle also lies prostrate, the banner broken, the Lion of Holland is walking away. At the foot of the coffin stands Hercules weeping, representing strength overcome by death. Death holds in his hand an hour glass, which he is turning slowly, to show that his death was calm and easy. The face of the young woman is full of tenderness and love, and entreaty to death to spare him. We saw a monument of Oberlin. Over it, his head in basso relivo, and below a statute of the Muse of History. A most beautiful statute by a young artist, stood in another part of this church.

After this we went to the hotel to dine; then took the cars and rattled off to Bazil, which we reached after dark. Our courier was waiting for us, and we found delightful room at the Hotel of the Three Kings, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. Adieu for the present.

DR. SCOTT ON BIBLE EDUCATION.

Some Sabbath mornings since, the Rev. Dr. Scott delivered a discourse in Calvary Church on the subject of "The duty of Catechising our Children in the Doctrines of our Holy Religion," and as some portions of the discourse has occasioned much discussion, we have made bold to lay before our readers a few points taken from the notes of the Rev. Doctor.

The first point was on the importance of teaching the youth of our nation the great truths of the Bible, which, observed the speaker is not only a duty, as it appears from the plain, emphatic and repeated injunctions of the Scriptures themselves, and from the obligations assumed at their baptism, and from the customs of the heathen, and of the Jews, and of the whole church, but is also recommended to us because it is the best, most common sense, natural, philosophical way of strengthening their powers, and of preparing them for the duties and trials of life.

First—That our children need the Bible.

Our schools may be divided into three classes; the Sabbath Schools, which are chiefly religious and sectarian.

Second—Our public schools and State colleges, which cannot consistently, as I believe, have any religious character at all.

Third—Our denominational institutions, that is those schools and colleges founded and managed by the churches or different denominations of which, of course, with more or less directness, their own denominational views are taught. I hold it that all our schools ought, and must come, under one or the other of these classes; for as to the attempt to build up a church, a college, or a religious institution or establishment by denominational enterprise and liberality and yet be ashamed of its true character. I think it both dishonest and cowardly, and hesitate not to say it—it will be abortive.

There must be distinctiveness of character and honesty about such things, or the public will not put confidence in them, nor should they. After the uniform and unceasing teachings of the pulpit against persecution, dogmatism and intolerance, let it not be said this is bigotry—I deny the charge, said the speaker.

It is the man who is weak, unstable, dissatisfied, unable to stand alone, and always veering about, that is superstitious, bigoted and intolerant. The more clear, and strong, and self-sustaining a man's own faith is, the more charitably disposed is he towards his fellowmen. I hold it then, said the speaker, that our Public Schools and State Institutions cannot know or teach any religion. We need to have it taught to our children at home, and in our Sabbath Schools and our denominational Schools and Colleges. Our Christian Colleges and Sabbath Schools are recreant if they do not honestly teach the great distinctive duties of life.

I do not believe, said Dr. Scott, that any religion can be recognized in what the State supports. If the Treasury of the State supports one minister, then it is contrary to the genius of our government and the spirit of our laws to have any religious worship or forms, although I should myself (said Dr. Scott) prefer to have the Bible read in our schools, and have them opened with prayer, yet I do not believe it constitutional or expedient to do so—and so of chaplains.

The point I have in hand is, (said the speaker) most of our children will be educated in the Public Schols. Religion cannot be taught to them there; it ought not to be; yet they need religious truth. Then we must have Denominational Schools.

Our friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Hebrews, are consistent on the subject. They educate their children in their own faith; and certainly I do not blame them for it. And the tendency always is, that the pupil will in the end embrace the faith of his or her school. This is natural; it is as plain and as certain as the shining of the sun. If you send a child to the Jesuit school, I know you are told its religion is not interfered with; and I have no doubt that in many cases this is honestly said; yet you can readily see how in a thousand ways a bias will be made to grow up in the mind of the pupil in favor of the teacher's religion. If the teacher is honest, and skillful, and beloved, he cannot help it. And history, and a reference to facts, show beyond all doubt that about nine of every ten girls sent from Protestant families to convents become Roman Cathlics. I wish, said the speaker, to be distinctly understood on this point. I am not blaming the Jesuit or the Catholics for this; I believe them to be honest and consistent in the matter; I only wish the subject to be clearly understood. In sending your child to a school, you should make up your mind to the strong probability that the child will either become an infidel, or embrace the religious views of the teachers of the school where it is educated. The result then, from these views, in my mind is this: that the first great educator of the youth of our country is, and will continue to be, the Public Schools. And I would go any reasonable length in their support, and make them so complete that their last step would be in a City University, supported in like manner; from which they should graduate with as complete an education as could be had anywhere.

Then there are, as has already been said, for those who prefer them, Denominational schools; and then, for all, are the Sabbath schools; so that none need grow up without religious instruction. And their personal need of such instruction is plain; they are all in need of a Saviour.

Dr. Scott's allusion to the use of the Bible in schools was brief and distinct, but his argument was to show, from the existing state of things among us—taking our Public Schools just as they are—that greater attention should be given to Sabbath Schools. His argument also enhanced the very great importance of Denominational schools, on which he said it was his purpose to dwell more at length at another time.

The Interior of Africa.

The interior of the great continent of Africa, the character and history of which, to a great extent, have been enveloped in obscurity, is now, through the researches of missionaries and travelers, being opened to the gaze of the civilized world. The wonderful discoveries of Dr. Livingstone in the southern part, and of other missionaries in the central and northern part who have penetrated into the interior, have not only furnished abundant materials for the gratification of the curious, but have revealed to Christians a new and untried field where the gospel may gain new trophies. The facts which they have published to the world are quite contrary to preconceived opinions in regard to the country, which is rich in natural productions and mineral wealth, with a fine and salubrious climate, the people who inhabit it evidently belonging to a high grade of humanity, and possessing many characteristics of the most civilized and enlightened.

Reverend T. J. Bowen, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, who has labored in Western and Central Africa, principally in Yoruba, has recently delivered a series of lectures in New York, containing many facts of new and surprising interest. He states that the Great Desert, instead of being a vast desolation, as is generally supposed, is extensively inhabited, containing two great republics, having a literature among the oldest in existence, planted by the Saracens seven hundred years ago, while the arts and sciences possessed at a remote age are still retained. The natives of the interior are large and muscular, the men being seldom under five feet ten inches in height, and generally over six feet, with Roman noses, thin lips, and a decidedly European cast of countenance. The woolly hair is universal, but the thick lips and flat noses are peculiar to the more degraded tribes on the sea coast. They are distinguished for their sterling honesty, kindness, and affection, as well as for the qualities constituting force, stability, and endurance of character.

While traveling among them, Mr. Bowen was in the habit of instructing them first in the precepts of Christianity, and afterwards in some of the arts of civilized life; and it frequently happened that on meeting natives months and even years afterwards, they would inform him that from the time of hearing him, they had thrown away their idols and worshipped the Christian's God. Some of the tribes have retained through many centuries valuable religious truths derived from some unknown source. Strange as it may seem, there are Christian Africans scattered over the continent, who worship Jesus as God, calling him Yazu.

A spirit of improvement and reform is now pervading the tribes of Africa, and could they be brought under civilizing and Christianizing influences, they would develop powers that would astonish the world. The labors of missionaries have already resulted in great good, and the power of idolatry and Mohammedanism are waning before the teachings of the gospel. Let the Christian missionary hasten to enter and occupy this land so full of promise, and the prophecy will speedily be fulfilled, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Orphan Asylum Founded in Faith.

In the neighborhood of Bristol, England, is a benevolent institution whose history furnishes a striking illustration of the results of a firm and prayerful trust in God. It is an Orphan Asylum, where five hundred children are fed, clothed, and taught, and when at the proper age are provided with an outfit and a suitable situation or apprenticeship, all of which is done without any regular finds, by a man who has not and never had any property, and who has never solicited money for the support of the institution, for it is *founded in faith*.

George Muller, the founder, emigrated to England from Prussia in 1829, and in 1835 began to care for poor orphan children, renting at first a single house, and adding others as it became necessary, till, in 1845, four contiguous houses were occupied by about one hundred and thirty children, the expense of supporting the establishment being defrayed by unsolicited contributions. They were often reduced to great extremities, but the wants of the day were always supplied. In 1845, he first conceived the idea of building an asylum to accommodate three hundred orphans, which he judged would cost £10,000. Early in November, he says, "I began asking the Lord for means." He received £1,000 December 10, the largest donation he had ever received. Other donations followed, including a second sum of £1,000 December 30, when asking the Lord to go before him, he went out to select a site for his building. The building, which eventually cost £15,000, was commenced in July, 1847, and in June, 1849, the orphans were transferred to it.

In a little over a year, he determined to build another wing capable of receiving over four hundred orphans. The first donation for this purpose was but ten shillings, but not discouraged, he persevered, and in 1852 the building fund amounted to £3,530; next year it had increased to £12,531. In 1854, over £5,000 was added to it; and in 1855, having £23,058, the new building was commenced, and was opened November 12, 1857. He is now intending to build a third building to accommodate three hundred more, for which he has the funds in hand.

A striking feature in his subscription list is the absence of all personal publicity, the names of donors being carefully withheld, and even their initials being rarely given. Contributions are received from all parts of the world, in amounts varying from a single farthing to thousands of pounds, and the receipt of the one or the other is gratefully recorded. Such an illustration of self-sacrificing devotion to a work of Christian philanthropy, and of unwavering confidence in a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God, has seldom been given.

A Mother's Precept.

"Forsake not the law of thy mother." Prov. 1:8.

Arthur D—— had been early taught by his mother a horror of the wine-cup. Many good and wise counsels had this excellent woman given her son, but none more earnestly than that he should avoid intoxicating drinks, the love of which, she argued, brought every other evil in its train. It made men liars, extortioners, Sabbath-breakers, blunted the sensibilities of conscience, and often urged them on to fearful crimes.

While Arthur was at college, many attempts were made to ridicule him out of his temperate habits, and give him a taste for the mirth-exciting glass, but it was all to no purpose; his honored mother had taught him not to touch it, and he regarded her counsels as the voice of God.

One day he was invited to dine at the house of a fashionale lady, with a large and distinguished party. Wines and liquors of various sorts sparkled in rich decanters, and were partaken of freely by the guests; but beside the plate of our young friend stood only a modest glass of water. His hostess, perceiving this, challenged him to take a glass of wine with her. He courteously replied, raising his glass, that he would do himself the honor of drinking to her in a glass of water. The lady inquired if he had taken the temperance pledge. His answer was, "I am bound by no pledge, madam, other than respect to my mother, who always recommended temperance."

The conversation had attracted attention, and a smile appeared on every face. "But, Mr. D——," she said, in her blandest tone, "you will find the moderate use of wine in all fashionable circles." "I was not aware madam," was the equally good-humored reply, "that wine drinking is a characteristic of the most refined society; but if it is, I must still claim the privilege of maintaining my own principles." He was respected for his firmness; and in whatever company he afterwards mingled, he was not ashamed of a glass of clear cold water.

Mr. D—— is now a distinguished minister of the gospel, and preaches with much unction and success to crowded audiences. He delights to rehearse to the young the lessons of his youth, never failing to express his belief that his bold acknowledgment, in early manhood, of reverence for a beloved mother's precept, gave strength and stability to his character, and brought down the smiles of heaven upon his after-life.

SHEELAH.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The national appropriations in France for 1859 are, for the war department, 345,000,000 francs, while for primary education in the common schools only 6,000,000 francs. The city of New York alone allows nearly this sum for its public schools, and yet its population is only about 700,000, while France has a population of 36,000,000. The whole sum voted for public education was 20,000,000 francs, of which 14,000,000 are to be devoted to superior education in the colleges of letters, arts, and sciences. The minister of Public justice has an allowance of 48,000,000 francs for courts, prisons, and penal colonies. France has not yet learned the lesson that they can save money to the treasury, to say nothing about public morality, by putting more into common schools, and less into prisons and law courts.

Nothing but a Laborer.

In passing along the road, we saw a group of people congregated around a prostrate man.

"What is the matter?" we inquired.

"A man sun struck."

"Who is he?"

"Nothing but a laborer!"

"Nothing but a laborer!" A poor wife, sick and weary, watches every passer on the street, strains her ear to catch every foot-fall, and hopes each one will prove to be the sunshine of her care-worn and hardworking life.

"Nothing but a laborer!" but little children cluster around their mother's knee, and ask, in disappointed tones—

"Why doesn't father come?"

"Nothing but a laborer!" but the baby lays down her only toy, and clasps her hands at each foot-fall, crowing—

"Papa! papa!"

"Nothing but a laborer!" but as the night falls dark, those with anxious faces, clasped hands, and suspended breath, eagerly watch for the coming of him whose breath is forever hushed, who will never again whisper words of love to the wife who has worn out her life in toil for him; whose cheering tones will never more soothe the troubles of the little ones—whose strong arms lie still and nerveless, never again to raise the crowing babe, who in her sweet sleep murmurs his name.

Mark the agony of those faces as the messenger of woe approaches the door. Hear the cry of anguish the poor widow gives as she falls fainting to the floor—listen to the children's sobs, and hear the baby's cry mingle with theirs, as the wail of grief wakes her from her sleep. See the despair that falls on all, as the corpse is borne in at the door where his coming was so anxiously looked for—and when the widow, turning from all consolation, calls, in heart-breaking accents on the dearly loved name, and implores him to look up, to speak once more to her—when the children, kneeling near her, call in vain for a father's care, then say if you can, "nothing but a laborer."

The Gem of Beauty.

"Who is that beautiful girl?" asked Mrs. Gove of the lady whom she was visiting.

"Which do you refer to, inquired Mrs. Wyman, approaching the window where her friend was seated, watching a company of young misses at play upon the lawn in front of the cottage.

"That little fairy with her head uncovered and her golden curls falling over her snowey neck;" and the lady pointed to a really beautiful creature, who stood hat in hand, with glowing cheeks and noble brow, beneath the shade of a tree, as if to recover her breath after her spirited run.

"O, that is Rose Carlton, the lawyer's daughter."

"Well, she is a ROSE, truly. I think I never saw a more beautiful countenance."

"Yes, she is very good looking, but I fear she knows it quite too well for her own good," was Mrs. Wyman's rather significant reply.

"Why, isn't she as pretty as she looks?" asked the lady, in some surprise.

"Susan likes her very well, and they are very good friends; but she is not a favorite among the girls, generally," replied Mrs. Wyman.

"What is the trouble with her?" Mrs. Gove began to feel more than common interest in the girl.

"Well, I hardly know—some think she is too forward. Perhaps they do not judge her rightly, for Rose is really a kind-hearted, and quite a sweet-tempered girl. And yet, there is something about her that makes one like her less upon acquaintance than upon first sight. She always interests strangers, just as she has interested you."

"Is she self-willed?" and the lady closely scanned the features and general bearing of the girl, but she failed to discover any sign of such a trait of character.

"Not exactly that," replied Mrs. Wyman, "although she likes to have her own way pretty well; but she is *bold*. Perhaps we might call it a want of modesty.

"Well, it is a pity there should be so serious a blemish in one so fair, replied the kind-heated woman, as a shade passed over her benevolent face.

"It is, indeed; and I hope she will reform as she grows older. She has an excellent mother."

Mrs. Wyman resumed her seat at the opposite window, and there was silence for some moments, each lady being busy with her own thoughts.

"Who is Rose Carlton?" I think I hear you ask. I will tell.

Our beautiful little Rose, whom I have introduced to the reader, under rather unfavorable circumstances, is, as Mrs. Wyman has alredy informed us, the daughter of Mr. Carlton, the talented lawyer of the village. Her parents came to the place when their little girl was just gathering the roses of her third summer, and bought the mansion which crowns the hill yonder.

Little Rose and Susan Wyman were nearly of an age, and as their parents were near neighbors the two children sometime warm friends. Rose was much at the cottage, and and Susan frequently spent an afternoon at the beautiful home of her friend. As they grew older, they loved to ramble, hand in hand, through the green pastures and down the dancing streamlets, picking up berries and gathering flowers, and joining their happy voices with the songs of the birds.

People wondered they should be so intimate when they were so unlike in their dispositions, for Susan was the very opposite of Rose, but still there were not two girls in the village so much together, and apparently such good friends.

And yet, as Mrs. Wyman has said, Rose was not a general favorite. Somehow, her mates did not like her. They could scarcely tell why, but there was something about her appearance that made them feel uncomfortable when in her company.

The truth is, Rose was a *bold* girl. She was beautiful and talented, and this she knew full well; and she usually contrived to make those with whom she associated feel their inferiority. She was constantly intruding her opinion unasked, and seemed to think no one could do a thing quite as well as she could do it herself. Indeed, when in the company of older persons, her manner was much the same; and she has frequently been heard earnestly advising, even her mother, in matters of taste.

Beautiful as Rose was—and there were few more beautiful—this pertness often rendered her really displeasing. The people of the village liked Susan far better than they did her friend, notwithstanding she lacked much of her symmetry of features, and that mingling of the rose and lily in her complexion, which made the other so beautiful. This fact Rose could not help observing, and it often vexed her sadly. Why Susan should be such a favorite when she was always so silent and retiring, and so much less attractive in person than herself, she was puzzled to tell. Alas! with all her beauty and refinement, with all her natural talents and superior accomplishments, Rose Carlton lacked the pearl of MODESTY. Other gems she had, and they shone with peculiar lustre, but without this her adorning was sadly defective. God had given her a superior mind, and great personal charms; He had also granted her superior privileges for the culture of her mind and heart. But all these could not supply the lack of that one great gem of beauty—MODESTY.

Retrograde Morals.

If we read the daily papers of our large cities at all, we cannot avoid seeing the pregnant proofs of a gradually increasing deterioration of the public morals. Not only do the old institutions of vice flourish, but new forms spring up to quicken the appetite and keep alive the interest. The demoralizing accompaniaments of theatres, circuses and operas, have often been exposed; systematic gambling and horse-racing are no less than institutions of Satan; brutal pugilistic combats, such as the one which has recently defiled the Canadas by ruffian Americans, are of an unmistakable character; the cheap facilities for drunkenenness, with all its concomitants, pollute the very air we breathe especially in our large cities; and superaded to these are the new devices to lower the moral tone of the community, and initiate those who would be repelled by grosser exhibitions. Under the plausible pretext of agricultural exhibitions and horse-fairs, we have horse-racing as the chief attractive feature, and, of course, betting, swearing and drinking, to impart the necessary spice. Worse even than this, because it diminishes the respect which we are accustomed to pay to the conservative influence of woman, we are invited to witness the public competition of ladies for prizes for equestrianism and pedestrianism. When a woman can in such a way make a public spectacle of herself, we naturally infer her defective home training and her abandonment of self-respect. To applaud the beginning of such deviations from the modest and gentle demeanor which is a woman's glory, would be equivalent to an encouragement of an order of things which would dispel the light and joy of our homes. The press, eager for the news, seize upon such items, and what is worse, the public taste is vitiated by becoming familiarized with them. The religious newspapers exert only a partial influence on defections of this kind, but should those of a secular character pronounce an honest condemnation of them, the evils would be checked and frowned down. Whatever else may occur, let not woman be countenanced in any such departure from strict decorum which would tend to lessen our regard for them, or break the illusion that in the scale of moral excellence they occupy the highest position.—*Presbyterian.*

AGRICULUURAL RESOURCES OF TEHAMA COUNTY.—The Red Bluffs *Beacon* publishes the report of the County Assessor for the present year. We extract a portion of the report.

The whole amount of taxable property, when averaged, gives to each tax payer in the county the sum of $3,448.

Land enclosed, 32,285 acres; lands cultivated, 18,820 acres; wheat, 7,850 acres, 13,345 bushels; barley, 9,300 acres, 232,000 bushels; oats, 125 acres, 3,125 bushels; rye, 134 acres, 4,020 bushels; corn, 200 acres, 5,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 70 acres, 7,600 bushels; sweet potatoes, 20 acres, 1000 bushels; onions, 15 acres, 120,000 bushels; hay, 2000 acres, 2,000 tons; broom corn, 12 acres; wool, 18,886 pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.—1,384 apple trees, peach, 10,455 pear, 176; plum, 830; cherry, 177; strawberry vines, 4,025; grape vines, 5,550.

LIVE STOCK.—American horses, 697; Spanish (tame) 770; Spanish horses (wild) 625; total number of horses 2,092; value of horses, $115,605; mules, 1,175; value of mules, $111,640; asses, 10; cows, 5,951; calves, 5,080; beef cattle, 4,375; oxen, 277; total number of cattle, 18,285; sheep, 6,943; volue of sheep, $41,658; goats, 15; hogs, 7,477; value of hogs, $34,991; chickens, 9,421; turkeys, 313; ducks, 51; geese, 50.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Grist mills, 3; steam power, 1; run of stone, 3; total value of steam grist mills, $8,000; water power, 2; run of stone, 4; total value of water power grist mills, $28,000; saw mills, 2; steam power 1, water power 1; total value of saw mills, $11,000; lumber sawed, 2,276,000 feet; value of lumber, $61,950; farms, 6; value $4,000. Amount of taxable property, real estate, $347,647—and of personal property, $1,004,443. Tax on each $100, $1 80.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1858.

Special Notice.—F. R. Gardon, recently engaged in Colusa and vicinity, in making collections and soliciting subscribers for the *Pacific*, *Chl. Culturist* and *Weekly Times*, is no longer authorized to do so; and we shall not be held responsible for any such collections or subscriptions received by him after this date.

TOWNE & BACON, Publishers.

San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1858.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.—Mr. Geo. I. Lytle is our authorized Agent in Sacramento. Persons wishing to subscribe for THE PACIFIC, can have it left at their residences, by leaving their names at Caswell's book-store, corner of 4th and K Streets.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

Nevada Genius—The Atlantic Telegraph.

A few weeks ago we gave a brief account of the principal improvements which have been made in mining, and to Nevada genius the credit of inventing them. The improvements alluded to, were the long-tom, the sluice, the ditch, the hydraulic hose, and the gunpowder process of tearing down hills and great banks, preparatory to sluicing off.

To the above improvements in mining, we take pride as well as pleasure in announcing a discovery, which, if it proves successful, will at once be the perfection of all *telegraphic operations*. The discovery consists in the novel mode of transmitting intelligence, by means of uninsulated wires, whether they are laid under water or under ground, or run in mid air. We have just seen experiments in such wires, laid under ground, and have taken pains to learn the theory or principles by which they are made to work. The battery now in use owes its efficiency to the attraction for itself; therefore, if the electrician insulates one pole from the opposite one, it will traverse thousands of miles, to come in contact with that opposite pole; but as soon as the insulation is broken, the circuit goes no farther, but rushes back to its source or to its natural elements. Mr. Pattison, of Nevada, has a battery, when placed at each end, has no attraction for itself, but the attraction is from one to the other, or rather he separates the poles, and places one at Valentia and the other at Trinity; and thereby entirely does away with the necessity of insulation; so long as the conductor is complete, the electricity will follow it either insulated or uninsulated. By this process the Atlantic ocean is made a cup of a battery, and is used to overcome the obstacles presented by it to the transmission of intelligence from England to America. The principles made use of by Mr. Pattison are, to some extent, known to most electricians; the arrangement of his batteries is new and very different. The only question that can force itself in regard to this discovery is, will it work as well through three thousand miles as through half a mile of wire? So far, the more length added, the more powerful is the currant, a fact which augers the happiest results in the application of Mr. Pattison's mode, to a very extended line. Some unforseen or unthought of difficulty may interfere with the successful working of the uninsulated wire, but we cannot doubt its merits, and until it is thoroughly proved as a failure, we shall believe it a grand success.

Steps have been taken already to procure patents for this discovery in Europe and America. The first trial of the merits of this new idea, will be made by Cyrus W. Field, to whom a full description and complete diagram, have been forwarded through his brother, Judge Field, of this State. The experiments can be made at once on the cable, which now lies so useless and inoperative in the depths of ocean.

The *Nevada Journal* has been the first to announce the fact of the above discovery, and from what we have seen, can fully confirm its statements, and share with it in its hopes of speedy and ultimate and *practical success*.

Shall California have a Sabbath?

This is a question that stoutly presses every thinking man who sees the horrible hate of the 4th command, which prevails in so many of our communities. Mexico, and other cock-fighting countries are cursed. So, any people who take the first, the choicest day of the week to worship fast horses or a lively card, will be swept into the degradation of other heathens. We object to a custom which holds largely among professing Christians, viz: the habit of making a, God of their own bellies on Sabbath days by keeping their cooks at home from church to get up the extra dinners. The incense of these hot tables may please the king of heaven, but we think He would rather have the cooks' prayers ascending in the sanctuary. We do not advocate a law against this crime. Christians should be a law unto themselves, rather they should remember the Bible doctrine and the fate of that old Jew who died picking up sticks for a hot dinner on Sunday.

We say how much more hateful are the men who dig and plow, drink and fight, and swear (about ministers) on the Sabbath. There must be a law to hinder them. What if we have a law? Before it can do good we must not only have Christians keep a better Sabbath, but patronize

AN ABLE MINISTRY,

For people will swear and fight and work on the Sabbath days till they have something else to do. We may legislate till the crack of doom, and pile Sabbath laws high as the tower of Babel, but we shall have a confusion of tongues instead of the voice of God, till we let God speak. We have many calls for our money, but none so loud as this to give, till our country be filled with such a ministry as God is not ashamed to speak through, and the people are not ashamed to hear. We have known sections of this world where illiterate bigots "wearing the cloth," outnumbered the lice of Egypt, and every profane man who haunted such holes would stop in his Sabbath revelling and swear out, "Bring us good ministers." Men who disgrace Christianity by a mean life six days of the week, will not be heard on the seventh day. A consistent, well educated ministry is the only thing that will save our State. Make a Sabbath law; forbid the people to work and play in the holy hours, then give them something else to do, by putting money enough into the hands of *the Home Missionary Society*, or some other hands, to supply them with sound preachers, and in a little while you will find those now counted as mean men paying their minister tax quicker than a debt of honor.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.

God is not obliged to save men by any special machinery: by the word of his mouth he can raise up from the stones, children of Abraham. Yet the Holy Ghost comes at the voice of prayer. A prayer-hearing God is the Christian's God. Men may pray in private and gain a public blessing. It was once often so, for the great mass knew nothing of the power of prayer, and the few brought a little blessing. Now the mass of men know, not only from the pulpit and the press, but from their own experience, that God hears prayer and specially blesses daily meetings for prayer. Nobody questions the propriety or the success of this sort of effort. What sight is more like one of the days of heaven than that of one thousand business men crowding to the house of prayer every morning. One hour of prayer, and all the rest of the day for God to send answers to prayer in holy thoughts and enough of worldly pelf to keep men till the next morning's charity and renewed prayer.

One thousand men, at least, in San Francisco, should attend daily prayer meetings. It is no excuse that business crowds. Men have no business on earth more important than the forwarding of God's kingdom. If in carrying forward this work they lose every customer they have, God will care for them. No one ever lost anything by doing what God wanted them to co. The Treasurer of the universe can keep his stewards from starving. It is nothing exorbitant to ask that men devote three quarters of an hour each morning together asking God's blessing. God certainly blesses those who thus ask. It is not for an instant to be supposed that God will send blight on men for praying to him forty-five minutes every morning. We should be ashamed of our unbelief if we say business is too driving for us to pray. If customers go to pray, the merchant can do nothing better than to follow. So vice versa. That business should thus accommodate itself to the claims of God, is required by the Bible. Then let Bible believers attend to this, and if daily prayer meetings are one of the means of good, let them be patronized. Thus will be true the words we found quoted in the *Pacific* not long since, "Humbled in the dust; lost in darkness, and void of that which passes, souls now aspire to the light, to the immutable and infinite good; they thirst after God. So soon as they shall have again found the right way, they will rush towards Him with an impetuosity like that with which travelers in the burning desert, hasten toward the long desired fountain that is to slake their thirst with its limpid waters."

If we ever expect people so to flow toward the source of good, should we submit to longer delay? How may we labor for even the feeble beginning of this strong life?

We have once or twice been in at the morning meetings at St. Mary's on California street, and found a very large attendance of the faithful. The Protestants seem not to have began their Jubilee yet. It is not best to start unless men will start. A small circle meet for daily prayer now at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. They have not advertiised nor thought it proper to do so until the attendance would warrant them to name it the "Union Daily Prayer Meeting of San-Francisco." There are a number of men who pray and who do not attend on this meeting. Let all go and call on the Lord together, and we may then say that we hold a daily prayer meeting and a daily Jubilee. XX.

The late Examination the San Francisco City Schools.

By some means a due notice of the recent examination of our city schools failed to be given in our paper in due time. These exercises are always interesting, but they are especially so of late, as showing a steady improvement in the schools, and a rapid perfecting of the system. All this was most manifest in the late examination. It was conducted with perfect fairness, with no attempt at show or exhibition; and it indicated a great improvement over any previous year.

It is clearly manifest that there is an able Board of Directors, bestowing great attention upon the working of the whole school system, conducting it with energy, economy and advance in improvement, and that their executive officer, the Superintendent, devotes himself to the varied and responsible duties of his position, with energy and efficiency. And it is also very plain that the teachers employed by them are not only able and feel the inspirution of their calling, but are determined to conduct the schools in all their various departments to the highest possible degree of excellence.

And it is equally plain, that the pupils, particularly those more advanced, partake largely of the same ambition. And it is a credit and an honor to them that it is so. The whole department of education as maintained by the city is something of which the citizens may well be proud; something to which we can point strangers with satisfaction, and something that constitutes a leading inducement to the best class of people to settle among us.

We do not speak of perfection in any branch of this system, as no one professes to have attained it, but a most noble beginning has certainly been made, and a foundation laid for a high degree of excellence. One of the papers suggests truly, that this steady improvement is very much owing to a continuance, by reelection of the same Directors, or many of the same, in office; thus giving unity and steadiness to the plans. The influence of the present President of the Board, who has for so many years been connected with this department, might be cited as an example of this remark.

Union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Your correspondent "A." in showing why these organizations should be united under one name, proves clearly that they are united in all that is essential or desirable. They have the same doctrines, the same form of government, the same practical life; they sympathise, intermingle and enjoy the same hopes through the same blessed Saviour. That there should be two Synods or two sets of officers instead of one, it seems to me, is no matter of consequence, more than is the existing of two congregations worshiping in two different houses, with their respective officers; and denominated first and second Presbyterian church, or Stockton street and Howard street Presbyterian church. Denominational distinctions are convenient; their different sets of officers occupy posts of responsibility and activity; persons of different tastes upon indifferent matters, yet assorted in their proper places, instead of meeting and showing their incongruous natural traits; and real union and co-operation is promoted by these unimportant division lines. Place two families in one room or under one roof, and though they might otherwise have been cordial friends all their lives, it will be remarkable if a few months does not sow some seed of bitterness, the roots of which years cannot eradicate.

Place a Methodist man in a Presbyterian church, and he will think it is a frigid church, because the people do not shout, and he will be very unhappy or make others unhappy by his complaints about it, and he will do no good in the great work of his master until he leaves it and goes among those whose habits he is accustomed to. There where he has nothing to chafe him, or to contend about, he will work in the great work in which all real Christians of whatever name or family are "one."

If the ministers of one branch of the Presbyterian church are accustomed to set forth certain parts of doctrine more than these of the other branch do, because they think such parts of doctrine are most conducive to practical results; or if they are now in favor of extraordinary measures, or if they are in favor of organizations outside of the church, as means of spreading the gospel, let them work with all their might in the way they have chosen, for the Lord; and do not by placing the two families under one roof, get them into a position where their intellects and energies will be diverted to the work of persuading their namesakes or co-tenants to think just as they do upon minor points. Whether it is because we never meet in ecclesiastical councils and have no ecclesiastical ambition, I do not know, but for some reason I am sure that we laymen never attach as much importance to the names which different parts of the church have adopted, nor to the points in which they differ in doctrines or definitions, as do clergymen. It may be that therein we are culpably indifferent, but certainly we have a luxury in cordially feeling that all Christians are one, and in having no jealousy.

I conclude that while both branches are working so energetically and usefully as they are now doing, and while there is not in the nature of the case any pressure upon conscience to lead to a union, it is better to try no experiments in that way.

Respectfully, B.

REVIVALS.

We publish this week, items of eastern prayer meetings which will send a new thrill of joy throuch christian hearts. We might fill our whole paper with like incidents. This may be as nothing new. It is now something of an old thing that God is wonderfully revealing himself. That business is dull and times are hard in the States is well known. The temple of eastern prosperity has been shaken till the dreaded "rainy days" pour down through the crevices a deal of damp. The worship of mammon is musty. The idolators look up and see the big dome of heaven far above their cracked roof. So they pray to the Higher Power. That God is hearing men we have heard by many steamers. There is evidenced these few weeks past, a power of the Spirit mightier than last spring.

We, in California, have special discouragements. We have special disabilities. Some men are settled and have to drive their business day and night lest they be unsettled. Many people find their business in shifting business. Whims are often in the place of opinion and principle. While iniquity abounds, the love of many waxes cold. Dead professors cause religion to stink. Our whole church is an offence by reason of the diseased members of the eastern communion who come here to die and who remain yet unburied. Many dry bones also come over the dry plains, or even over the water plains, and stalk through the land unashamed of their nakedness. They laugh and say "Better be thus than become a 'professor' and get clothed in muscles that will rot so soon as touched by California air."

The questions for us to answer are these—"Can the creator of the universe create in such stuff a spiritual life?" "If he thinks it worth while to get up a few millions of shining worlds, will he much the more rejoice in making souls shine to his praise?" "Is the God of old heathen Abraham and Mary Magdalen, and of persecuting Saul, the same God we worship?" "Did Christ have great hope of his murderers?" "Have we seen proofs in our day that the kingdom of God is coming on with an unusual power?" "Is it in vain that sixty centuries of history crowd the charot wheels?" All the forces of this world, till now, have been gathering to thrust on this work of our King, and when we see but the beginning of the power, shall our hearts fail us?" Is California out of the world so the march of love will never reach here?"

Rrather let us lie low and wait for God.

Let every christian now put on his armor—get upon his knees, dream of Gideon and his few, then pleading like the one man Abraham, for a great city, rise and preach Christ as one base woman did to the Samaritan people, houghtless of old sins and mindful of the Saviour.

Men may say, who are these feeble Jews? Even if a fox go up he will break down their wall. But wait till every denomination builds over against his own house. They work till the stars appear, and the ten thousand suns with all their worlds sing praises with them. As in moving the great mountains, our God works not by might nor by power. Shall we gather fresh courage from the shout in the east and prepare ourselves also for great fighting and great victory?

Union of Presbyterian Churches in California.

EDITOR PACIFIC: I read with peculiar pleasure the communication of your correspondent "A." in last week's paper. The subject is one of great interest and importance, and the discussion, commencing as it does, in a quarter from whence little has hitherto been said publicly, ought to awaken marked attention. There are few among us who can speak from a stand-point like that of your correspondent, and the opinions he advances are the more worthy of consideration. All he says with regard to the similarity between the Presbyterian church called Old and New School in California is true. No one can take any exceptions to the points he makes. Nor can anything be said, so far as I know, to diminish the force and pertinency of the question "Why are not these two branches of Christ's Church one?"

That question I do not undertake to answer, but I propose to show that it is *not* because the members of the New School body have not all along been williing for it. On the contrary, they have made all suitable advances toward it.

The Presbytery of San Francisco—the first Presbytery, New School, that was formed, (and I believe it was the first ecclesiastical organization of any kind in the State,) was organized in September 1849. Before their next meeting, which was held in San Jose, in June 1850, the Presbytery of California, Old School, was formed. At their meeting in June, the Presbytery of San Francisco passed resolutions addressed to the Presbytery of California, offering to them fraternal salutations, and cordially expressive of their high esteem, proposing those interchanges of regard and sympathy that should ever characterize the christian brotherhood. These resolutions were intended to open the way, if responded to, for any union that might be mutually agreeable, even to the full extent of that referred to by your correspondent. And I believe there has been always a perfect readiness on the part of all the ministers of the New School who are, or have been here, and on the part of the officers and members of their churches for just such a union. Committees of conference have more than once been appointed to attend the meetings of the Presbytery of California, Old School, in order to agree upon any joint action or co-operation that might be agreeable to both parties, evincing a willingness that has always been sincerely felt for union. And my belief is, that on the part of the members of the Synod of Alta California, New School, *now*, and on the part of the churches connected with it, that willingness is the unanimous feeling. Others may speak for themselves, but I am greatly mistaken if this is not so. If this be true, the reason that those two branches of Christ's church are not one, is not to be found in the New School. W.

SUBSOLUMARATEUM.

Is rather a long word, but we wish every farmer would print it over his fire place. It means subsoil plough. Its duty is to plow deep, a thing too rarely done on light lands where the title is disputed. "What is worth doing is worth doing well," applies with its fullest force to care of the land. If it is worth while to disturb the earth at all, it is worth while to dig into it till there is a way open for the water to come up to the roots of grain. Water will quickly fill a sponge, so anything elsewhere pores are left for it. My landlord says his wheat was cut off by drought this year, but it was green two weeks after that of his neighbors was dry; because he drove his plow to the beam, and if he had done it once or twice more, he would have saved his crop. His orchard was deeply plowed six times in the year, and in the dryest time, a spadeful of moist earth could be taken up. The sweating ground found an open, clear skin, through which to force its drops upward. Instead of hurrying over so much land, if men will devote the same labor of tillage to one-half the acres, they will get larger crops. Pierce the lands through and through; pile the large grain heaps and laugh at dry weather. There is water enough under the surface if one will let his plowshare reach near the water line.

Yours, THOROUGHLY.

ANECDOTES OF THE REVIVAL.

The *Christian Mirror* (Portland, Me.), relates the following, an incident in the Daily Union Prayer Meeting of that city:

"A pastor exhorted to faithfulness in present duty. He once saw attending on his Sabbath ministrations, one seldom in the house of God, notorious for his neglect of all religious things. In the course of the sermon, this stranger in the place of prayer was seen to weep, and the pastor was resolved to seek an interview with him. On passing the merchant's store, frequented only by the skeptical and dissipated, on Monday morning, he drew up his horse, to have a personal conversation with this infidel, something suggested that the morrow would be a more convenient season, as he was to pass that way the next day, and the duty was deferred. At early morn, before any preparation was made to resume his circuit labors, news came that that man whose soul he neglected the preceding day, was dead—his day of probation had closed—he died the death of a suicide! Whatseever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might."

The *Recorder* reports the following as occurring at the Old South prayer meeting in Boston: "A young lady had got tired of living in this world, and made preparation to commit suicide. As she was about to perpetrate the crime, the light from a church shone into her wondow, and she thought that she would once more visit the house of God. When she entered the vestibule of the church, the minister announced his text, 'God so loved the world.' When she heard this she said, 'God must love me, I will not destroy myself, but will come to God through Christ.' This she did."

In a neighboring prayer meeting of that city lately, a lady standing high in society, and a poor man who had been punished for crime, sat side by side, who have both recently been brought into the kingdom of Christ. They both confessed that they were lost sinners, and have received Jesus Christ for their "all in all."

It was also related that a certain man last spring, stood and looked at people as they went into the Old South chapel, and remarked that "they had better be at work than spending their time in that manner.' He was, however, persuaded to go and see for himself what they did. He had been seated but a short time before he felt that God was there. He found himself weeping. He cried for mercy, and the Lord heard his cry.

The Cincinnati *Christian Herald* states that at one of the Union Prayer Meetings in that city a minister from Mobile, Alabama, made a very fraternal address, saying: "I never in my life enjoyed such meetings, as it regards the fraternal union which exists here, the spirit of your songs of praise, the fervency of prayer and the earnestness of exhortation. I feel that I can go home from this meeting with new views, new designs, new motives, and engage with greater earnestness and hopefulness in the great work of saving souls. There is only one point which I have not heard noticed here in your remarks. I have seen a number of young men arise here, and tell what God has done for their souls, and express their love to Christ, and I have no doubt they would do it before the assembled world. They seem to be young men who have enjoyed the advantages of education. Brethren, the field is white unto the harvest. Surely there is a more important work to be done than simply to engage in worldly business and make money. Ought you not to pray the Lord of the harvest to put it into the hearts of these young men to devote themselves to the ministry, and thrust them into this great field to gather in this glorious harvest?"

A missionary among the boatmen on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, stated that during the past years some three hundred and thirty of this class of persons, on said waters, are known of as having been hopefully converted and added to the church.

Again the meeting was very much interested by Rev. Mr. Emory with a narravive of a visit to the State Prison at Columbus, where the Gospel was preached to about one thousand persons, eight hundred of whom were convicts. The meeting was solemn and interesting—many of those unhappy men weeping and giving signs of penitence as they listened to the simple story of the cross. He also spoke of one who manifested special interest in regard to his salvation, but was affected with a sense of the disgrace he had brought upon himself. Said he, "when I go away from this place, and meet an acquaintance, he will say, 'You have been in the penitentiary!'" "Let him say so," responded Mr. Emory, "and don't deny it—and tell him, 'I heard the Gospel there, too, and I found the Bible there, and there I bowed my knees before God.'" "But, said he, "there is a passage of scripture which is a stumbling block to me (referring to Heb. vi: 4–6), where I am taught that if we fall away, it is impossible to renew us to repentance again—I know I was once a Christian—and I have fallen away—is there any hope for me?" He responded, "That is not your case nor any one else's who has the least concern for the salvation of his soul. It refers to the obdurate, the hardeded, and the abandoned." After he heard this explanation, his countenance was lit up with a smile, and tears of joy rolled down over his face.

When shall we have Temperance Meetings? I am asked, said Rev. Dr. Marsh, often in the street, when we are going to have any more temperance meetings. I answer we are having the best kind of temperance meetings every day in Fulton street. Go to the noon-day prayer meetings and be witnesses for yourselves the ruin which drinking brings upon the souls of men. Hear those requests read for prayer for intemperate husbands, intemperate brothers, sons, friends, going down to eternal death in the arms of the grim monster intemperance. Oh! what woes come over households; and how earnest these requests are that these woes may be removed from broken-hearted wives, and parents and sisters. These requests are for the cure of the evil by bringing them to Christ. Formerly it was to get them to sign the pledge, but we found to our sorrow, if men had no religion they would violate the most solemn pledge that could be made. Now when a man becomes a Christian there is hope of him. These men must repent and believe on Christ, and then they may be saved. Then the stream may be dried up at the fountain.

THE SABBATH.—If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then thou shalt delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.—*Old Book.*

Extract from a Sermon,

Delivered by the Rev. P. V. VEEDER, of Napa, upon the Influence of Bad Example upon the Education of Youth.

If the practical standard of morals and education is low in the community in general, the best of schools and the wisest of teachers will generally fail in training up the young to a higher standard. What can we expect youth to be when they see—not the mere drunken vagabond,—not the acknowledged loafer merely, but the rich, the respectable, frequenting the drinking saloons, sitting by the light of day at the card table, and idling away the time they owe to their own improvement, their business, their country, and their families, in unprofitable amusements? How can we expect the young to be wise and virtuous, when the common feeing of the community is, that it is a comparatively harmless thing for boys to have a time in which "to sow their wild oats;" forgetting that he that "sows to the wind will always reap the whirlwind," and that the experimental knowledge of evil always becomes a curse to its possessor. Will the young become wiser than their seniors? Will they keep the Sabbath when the latter waste it in idle vacancy or amusements? Will they read the Bible, and books of solid instruction when they see the fascinating novel, or something far less innocent in the hands of grown up men and women? Will their minds be pure when they hear the worse than idle jest, the filthy story in the mouths of those to whom they ought to look for instruction? Will the boy of our day and country be afraid of gambling and betting when they see men of influence, education and public spirit, greatly interested in the excitements of the race-course—a kind of sport of which the London *Times*, that great organ of English opinion, has very recently characterized, in strong but just language, as the "cause of more misery, more ruin, and more demoralization, than any other legal pastime?" Will they grow up kind, gentle and humane, when the newspapers they pick up so many of them filled with the details of vice and crime; and when a disgraceful and bloody pugilistic combat cannot occur in a distant part of the country without being portrayed before their eyes in the language of animated description, if not of enthusiastic admiration, and the blood-stained victor hailed as the "Champion of America?" There may be amiable and intelligent men to whom these things seem innocent, but I am persuaded they have not considered their influence upon the young, or they would see that it is folly to expect even amiable and docile children to be wise, with so many examples of folly before them.

(From the Log Book.)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"BE SHORT."

Cotton Mather, of Puritanic memory, had this sensible advice posted in large letters over his door. Whether it was a hint to tall men coming through the passage, or whether it was a hint to *long* men, we query. Our use of it is a hint to long men. There are unfortunate humans who will never be done saying a thing—gimblet men, with a very small but very long and slow bore—men hug our elbows till their poor company forces our bones to make the sigh of poverty through the air holes in our coat. We feel a strong inclination to move our elbows off on a line with somebody's ribs. How those ribs bore us—ribs—how rarely anything but huge ribs. We look aloft and see a small cranium, alas, too little in it. Bores never have brains, bless their lack of brains!

We like to hear ourselves talk through a whole column sometimes. It is an editorial right. Sometimes our correspondents like to try the same, pay double postage, and waste an extra hour for us. They think they will drive their long pin through the public ear. We will not tolerate it. Henceforth we solemnly vow never to print any article in our paper more than half a column long. We will secure a variety. We will have point. If a man can say anything sensible, he can hint at in seventy-five lines, or he must die unread. We like suggestive writing. Let a man suggest a thing briefly, and we will thank him. Our paper shall be as a library crowded with thought, with facts. A paper should be packed with power. This power must be put to the people with a straightness of speech. Those who care to keep us in kindlings this winter, will favor us with long communications, and receive our thanks. Those who care to bless the people with sound sense, will see to it that it is well digested, and briefly expressed, before they think it worth the postage.

The editor of the *Log Book* publishes the above, sends us a copy, and wishes to have us endorse the thing. We print it, saying to our readers, "judge ye."

WONDERS ON THE INCREASE.—Great times for physiologists! We noticed a few days since a well authenticated case of thirty-six inches of watersnake living in the stomach of a printer up-country. We now read of M. Groux, a native of Hamburg, who is exhibiting himself to the medicals of the East. His sternum bone is missing, though its place is occupied by a substance as cartilage. This freak enables every action of the heart to be examined with exactness. The living heart is only veiled by slight flesh, and by it the doctors learn new wisdom. M. Groux is twenty-eight years old, in good health.

ARE WE A BIBLE READING PEOPLE?—An exchange justly argues the negative. We read more than Romanists; not so much as the old Christians. Cromwell's soldiers and the first of the church, carried the Bible with them, and read it everywhere. 1st. We do not read the Old Testament save the Psalms. 2d. Little Bible is read in the pulpit. 3d. Little Bible is explained in the pulpet. We praise the Bible, distribute the Bible. May God translate it into our daily lives. We add our hearty amen.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor; always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, *that when the occasion comes, he may be ready for the occasion*. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition that cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the face of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.—*Longfellow.*

Original Defective

STATE ITEMS.

SUNDAY LAW DECISION.—Ellis, who was put in jail in El Dorado county, for violating the Sunday Law, has been discharged on *habeas corpus* by Judge Field, who said he thought the law constitutional, but as it had been decided unconstitutional by the majority of the Court, he would release the prisoner.

TREASURE.—The treasure shipment by the steamer, which left for the East Monday last, was $1,939,900. She carried away 225 passengers.

NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer, the *Eliza Anderson*, built at Portland, Oregon, for the Fraser river trade, has been launched. She is named in compliment to the daughter of the Collector of the port of Victoria.

THE MINT.—The receipts of the United States Branch Mint for the last fortnight, have been only 17,000 ounces, instead of 55,000, or 60,000, heretofore received in the same time. This decrease is attributed to the recent extraordinary cold weather, which has undoubtedly retarded mining operations to a great extent.

There is a rumor in this city to the effect that Mr. J. M. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner of the U. S. Branch Mint in this city, has been removed from that office, and that Mr. R. W. Slocum, formerly an Alderman of San Francisco, has been appointed in his stead.

MRS. WAND.—Mrs. Wand published a card in the *Sacramento Star*, the other day. The object is "for her own vindication, as a duty to her child, and as just to Col. Meloney, who is falsely slandered with herself."

SACRAMENTO PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Wednesday afternoon, says the *Union*, about fifty ladies assembled at the Episcopal Church, for the purpose of commencing the benevolent enterprise of an Asylum for destitute orphans. After discussion of the most feasible method of procedure, they adopted a constitution, after which they proceeded to the election of officers, as follows:

President—Mrs. C. H. Swift.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. B. Weller.
Treasurer—Miss Lucy Harran.
Secretary—Miss E. M. English.
Managers—Mrs. V. Fourgeaud, Mrs. G. W. Mowe, Mrs. J. G. Baldwin, Mrs. A. Redington, Mrs. M. Evans, Mrs. John Tingman, Mrs. J. M. Hubbard, Mrs. Lewis Shuck, Mrs. Ferris Dorman, Mrs. L. Frink, Mrs. R. H. McDonald, Miss M. Perry.

Forty-two ladies enrolled themselves as active members, and the names of two gentlemen were handed in as honorary, and of four as life members. A sum of $630 was made up. It is, we believe, the intention to enlist the active aid and to procure enough male members to provide a fund sufficient to carry on the institution. When it becomes necessary to build a house, a direct appeal will be made for that purpose.

MINING ITTMS.

The *Southern Vineyard* says: At the Pioneer mines, the Los Angeles Company cleaned up on the evening of the 15th December, three upper riffles of two sluice streams, and took out twelve ounces of gold. This was the product of three days' work of fourteen men. Much of the dirt washed this week is that which was worked some years since. Leads of dirt are found that pay as high as a bit to the pan. The gold of these mines is worth udwards of $18 to the ounce.

FROM THE GILA.

A correspondent writing to the *Vinegard* under date of Dec. 12, from Fort Yuma, says that he has just returned from a visit to the Gila mines, and that there are about 200 men at the diggings.

Mr. G. L. Tucker, of San Bernardino, returned on December 15 from a visit to the Gila mines. He thinks that there are about 150 men at work. The gold is not at all uniformly distributed over the country or in the gulches. It is found in deposits of small area, and even the gulches are "spotted," independent of its being left in favorable localities by the action of water. No great strikes have been made, nor are the miners, on an average making extraordinary wages. A majority of miners pack the dirt on their backs to the river, a distance of from one-half to one and one half miles.

It is believed that a sufficient number of practical miners are, by this time, in that country to prospect it. Mr. Tucker purchased $1,600 worth of dust at the mines. It is all coarse.

The *Sierra Citizen* publishes the following mining news: The Buena Ventura Company, at the Buttes, have purchased the twenty-three horse-power engine and boiler, formerly used by the Yumana mining company, at Forest City, and removed them to their ledge. They expect to erect an eight-stamper mill this winter, and to commence crushing early in the spring.

The discovery of quartz leads in Sierra county is a common business. Another lead, which is full of gold, has been opened in Spanis Ravine, near Alleghanytown, by I. G. Jones, of Downieville, and others. The company is composed principally of New Yorkers, and for that reason, Mr. Gray, a stock holder, calls the association the "New York Quatz Mining Company."

A reckoning was made this week at the Independence Quartz Mills, situated near the Buttes, and the possession of over $9,500 was shown in return for recent labor.

We learn that the numerous tunnelists of Alleghanytown, are convinced that their gold yield this winter will be such as to command their best and most cheerful efforts.

LATE FROM VICTORIA.

By the steamer *Panama*, dates from Victoria have been received to Dec. 17th. The *Gazette* of the latest date says:

The last few days have been very cold, with a fall of snow and hail, on Friday morning and night. Saturday night the wind changed to the north, and blew bitter cold—freezing the water in close rooms, where there had been fire most of the time. On Sunday morning the thermometer indicated 20 degrees. Yesterday it was not quite so severe, but still sufficiently so to induce those having business out doors to hug close their great-coats, and to cause the warmth of a good fire to be appreciated. The hills just back of the Indian village are tipped with white, and Mount Baker, as seen from Beacon Hill, presents a grand spectacle.

The accounts from Fraser river are, that it is frozen to the mouth, and navigation entirely suspended. It is feared that the miners will suffer for provisions in consequence of the stoppage of supplies by the river, as it was known they had but a small stock on hand. Nothing is said of rich strikes or in fact of mining either successful or otherwise.

SUGAR CANE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS In an address recently delivered before the Royal Agricultural Society of the Sandwich Islands, we find the following statistics of the cultivation of cane in the Islands:

Mr. A. H. Spencer, known to be one of the most intelligent and successful sugar growers on the Islands, on the 9th of January last, estimated that a cash capital of $30,000 would suffice for the buildings and machinery necessary to produce 200 tons of sugar yearly; and that at the price of 6 cents per lb. there would be a net profit of $46 75 sugar on each ton, and so on proportionally to the greater price.

The Koloa plantation on Kauai, produced last year about 140 tons of sugar, about 200 packages of syrup, and a quantity of molasses in proportion. It is expected that the crop of this year will be larger. That estate is the most ancient in the kingdom. It was founded on a lease granted by the late King and Kaikioewa, on the 29th of July, 1835. The expectation at the time was that the plantation, while profitable to the original grantee, would greatly benefit the state; difficulties, supervened; and it is only recently that, in the hands of the present proprietor, it has become one of the most flourishing estates in the kingdom.

The Lihue plantation, on the same island, owing to a deficient supply of water, was unproductive during the first few years after its establishment. To remedy that defect, the proprietors constructed a canal, whereby they brought from a distance water sufficient for extensive irrigation. The consequence was a crop, in 1857, of 250 tons of sugar and 38,000 gallons of molasses. The crop expected at the end of this year is from 200 to 225 tons of sugar, besides a proportional quantity of molasses.

The old sugar plantation at Hilo, under its Chinese proprietors, is said to have left them, last year, a profit of $10,000. All the other plantations, including one recently commenced by Mr. Metcalf, are reported to be in the most flourishing condition.

FAT CATTLE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—About one hundred head of fat American cattle were driven through San Andreas on Thursday. They were grazed during the summer and fall, in the little valley of Silver Lake, about two miles from Tragedy Springs, and fifteen miles west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada.—*San Andreas Independent.*

Hundreds of such valleys are to be found in the Sierra Nevadas, where pasture of the richest kind exists during the summer months, when the feed on the plains is dried up.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From Fort Douglas a correspondent of the *Alta* writes under date of Nov. 15th.

In my mind, the existence of gold in large quantities, covering a large extent of country, is definitely settled. It does exist beyond question of doubt, and the test of the present winter will attract hither the next spring a large emigration—both from California, the United States and Europe. The present average gain of the miner is from $4 to $30 per day to the hand; my position here has furnished me the opportunity to ascertain this fact, and I give it to you as reliable, all contradictory accounts to the contrary notwithstanding.

COAL MINE.—The *Sonoma County Journal* informs us that work has been suspended, for the present at least, in prospecting the coal vein, near Cloverdale, in this county. It appears that Messrs. Harrison & Archambeau lay claim to the discovery, and have accordingly asked for the issuing of an injunction, restraining Mr. Patterson from further operations; which request has been complied with with by the Court.

THE WAND AFFAIR.—Mr. Wand is still alive. Mrs. Wand denies any evil conduct; accuses her husband of stealing, which is denied by his business partners. Hon. A. R. Meloney seems desirous of fighting somebody, if somebody does not stop talking about him. He forgets that public men and public sins will be freely spoken of. If his modesty and desire to have his name rest in quiet, had been manifested earlier, it would have been better for him and for the people.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Our eastern exchanges every week speak of new churches adopting this sensible style of worship. It is one of the best signs of the good time coming.

"The Sabbath Hymn Book" is announced, edited by Professors, Park, Phelps & Lowell Mason: published by Mason Brothers. The names connected lead us to expect the best collection ever made. Its preparation has been long under their hands. We look for its coming with great interest.

MIRACLES NEVER CEASE!—THE LATEST PRODIGY OF SCIENCE.—Great truths are indestructible. When Jenner averred that vaccine innoculation was a safeguard against the small-pox, the "faculty" sneered. Forty-five years later, the world laughed at Daguerre's first announcement that he could fix a shadow and render it as imperishable as substance. Even Morse's telegraph was regarded by thousands as a myth, until the first line was put up in 1844. Now vaccination is universal, daguerreotypes are as common as woodcuts, and we talk by telegraph with almost as much facility as across a friend's table.

Such is necessarily the progress of a grand discovery or invention in an age like ours; and of this irresistable onward movement of the useful and beneficent in practical science, we have a still more striking example in the world-wide popularity of Holloway's great remedies. If we mistake not, they are scarcely older as an invention than the photograph and the electric telegraph, and yet they are familiar to half the human race. The discoveries of Daguerre and Morse have not been applied throughout the whole area of civilization; but barbarian and semi-barbarian races, upon whom the light of Christianity has not yet dawned, have experienced the benefits of these preparations.

When they were first introduced to public notice through the columns of the English press, about twenty years ago, some of the medical magnates of the day scoffed at them, as their prototypes of the days of Jenner and Harvey scoffed at vaccination and the theory of the circulation of the blood. But how is it now? The name of Holloway has been rendered illustrious by the spontaneous testimony of countless multitudes. The voice of skepticism has been hushed, and the specious arguments of professional dogmatists confounded, by the introduction of his Pills and Ointment into the medical institutions of the most enlightened nations.

There may possibly be here and there a dogged disciplinarian of the old school, who *wont* see what is patent to the whole world—some fossil specimen of a by-gone age of medical bigotry, who closes his ears to the great fact that Holloway's vegetable remedies are displacing and superseding the mineral poisons, once considered all in all; but such instances of confirmed and hopeless "old fogyism" are fortunately few and far between. They will probably be remembered when Holloway is forgotten—and not till then.—*N. Y. "Nat. Pol. Gazette."*

Holloway's Pills.—No case of fever and ague, liver complaint, colic, indigestion, bodily weakness, sick headache, or sexual difficulty, can withstand the curative and at the same time invigorating action of those Pills. Sold 80 Maiden lane, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—We find in the New York papers very powerful addresses delivered at the Convention of the Sunday School Teachers. Sabbath School are rising to their true dignity. We hope soon to see our churches crowded with adults as well as children, studying the words of God, after the habit of the primitive Christians.

LECTURE.—The second of a course of free lectures will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening the 23d inst., at half past seven o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, corner of California and Dupont street, by the Rev. Dr. Peck. Subject, "The Coming Age." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We have received a catalogue of "Kimball Union Academy," Meriden, N.H. Aggregate of pupils for the last year, 752. This is one of the best schools in New Eengland.

Owing to excessive labor in preparing to build a new church edifice, Mr. Spurgeon has been ill; is now convalescent.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The last fair of the New York State Agricultural Society gave an example that deserves imitation by all such associations.

THE EXHIBITION OF HORSES.—This was as it should be. During the examination by the judges, no contest of speed was demanded. A better show of fine animals it would be difficult to produce in any State. Their beautiful forms were seen and their stilish action secured by the handling of the grooms, on a limited spot of ground; and the degrading exhibition of horse-racing was not seen on the track. A noble example, in this respect, have the officers of the society, and its judges furnished for wide imitation in futnre.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 18th, by Rev. E. S Lacy, Mr. O. N. Boynton to Miss Ann L. Hawkins, all of this city.

At Placerville, Dec. 16th, by Rev. Martin Kellogg, of Grass Valley, Rev. Walter Frear, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Placerville, to Miss Fannie E. Foster, daughter of J. W. Foster, Esq., of Placerville.

At Shasta, Dec. 7th, by Rev. Martin Kellogg, of Grass Valley, Mr. Felix Tracy Jr., to Miss Martha D., only daughter of Hon. E. Garter, all of Shasta.

At Upper Placerville, Dec. 16th, by Rev. W. W. Frear, Mr. Geo. White to Miss Sarah Guerney.

In San Jose, Dec 13th, Wm. Kreiger to Miss Caroline Steitz.

Near Mountain View, Santa Clara county, Dec. 16th, by Rev. S. T. Gilliam, Mr. Barney F. Bute to Miss Mary M. Wear.

In this city, Dec. 16th, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. F. M. McAllister, Edmund Jones, of Santa Cruz, to Miss Annie, daughter of George Ellis, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, Dec 19th, Jasper Warren Baker, cabinet maker, an old resident of this city; a native of Skaneateles, New York, aged 48 years.

In this city, Dec. 15th, John Mullin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 23 years.

In this city, Dec. 15th, Mary Hickson, and Dec. 16th, Ellen Hickson, daughters of Henry and Julia F. Hickson.

In this city, Dec. 20th, John Cummisky, a native of East Boston, Mass., aged 26 years and 6 months.

In this city, Dec. 17th, Wm. C. Nye, a native of Sandwich, Mass., aged 39 years.

In this city, Dec. 18th, after a long and painful illness, Leo Deletra, aged 36 years.

G. J. ROBERTSON. HUGH SAYERS.

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YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY—BENICIA.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, and close on the 6th of APRIL, 1859.
MISS MARY ATKINS..........Principal.
MRS. A. A. HASKELL....Teacher of the Eng. Branches.
MISS M. E. BRYANT...Teacher in the Eng. Department, Painting and Drawing.
MISS A. E. HEACOCK..Teacher in the Eng. Department, Calisthenics and Embroidery.
MR. P. PIODA..............Professor of the Mordern Languages and Music.
MISS M. E. WOODBRIDGE...Assistant teacher in Music.
Sept. 20th-3 m., MISS MARY ATKINS.

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No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
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Pilot, domestic ℔ lb— 7 @— 7½
Navy do ....— — @— 6
Crackers, in tins..— 8½@— 12
Cakes, asstd tins..— 9 @— 13
Cal Soda Biscuit..— 9 @— 10
Cal Sugar Biscuit.— 10 @— 12
Beeswax.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ℔ lb........— — @— 70
Yellow............— — @— 50
Candles.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ℔ lb........— — @— 45
do Patent........— — @— 60
French............— — @— 30
German............— — @— 27
Adamantine ....— 19 @— 23
Cigars.
DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Desirable Havana will sell for a fair advance.
Am Im Havana...10 — @— 20
German do do .... 6 — @— —
Man Cher No 1....— — @— —
do No 2....— — @17 —
do No 3....— — @— —
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Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ℔ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ℔ lb. None.
Java, green ....— — @— 15½
Manila .... None.
Costa Rica.........— — @— 15½
Rio ....— 12½@— —
Cordage.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manila, Am made.— — @— 10
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co. jobbing at......— 10 @— 11
Tarred Cordage...— 10½@— 12½
Bale Rope..........— — @— 11
Bolt Rope..........— 12 @— 13
Cotton Twine.......— — @— 24
Flax & H Twine..— — @— 27½
Coal.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lackawana ℔ ton— — @14 50
Lehigh .... None.
Cardiff ....— — @14 —
Scotch ....— — @13 —
West Hartley .....17 — @— —
Liverpool ....14 — @— —
Brymbo............ None.
Sydney.............— — @11 —
Cumberland ....— — @22 —
Vancouver Island..— — @ 9 —
Oregon.............— — @ 9 —
Chile ....— — @12 —
Crockery.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@15 ℔ cent. advance on cost and charges.
Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown 3-4..— 9 @— 9½
do do 4-4..— 10½@— 11
do do 5-4..— — @— 12½
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality 7-8......— — @— 8½
Do do 4-4.......— 8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold ...— — @— 14
Do 8-4 do ....— — @— 27
10-4 do ....— — @— 30
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches............— — @— 11
Bleached 28 inch ..— — @— 10
COTTON DUCK.
Nos 1 to 5..........— 26 @— —
Nos. 6 to 10........— 21 @— —
Twid Ravens, 28 in— — @— 14
Methuen ....— — @— 15
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ℔ bolt.......— — @ 8 37½
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 30 in.....— 12½@— —
Medium, 30 in......— 10 @— 12
OSNABURGS.
Plain 30 in .... No sale.
Twilled 24 in...... No sale.
Plain 24 in........ No sale.
DENIMS.
30 inch ....— 11 @— 12
DIAPERS.
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine.............. 1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium... 1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, me dum ℔ yd.......— — @— 10
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues.....— — @— 10½
do Fancy..— — @— 11
Shirting, plates & stripes...........— — @— 9½
Cocheco Fancy....— 10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors— 9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors..— — @— 9
Do do English fancy do.............— 12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do do.............— 15 @— 20
LINENS.
Table Damask ℔ yard..............— 27½@— 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4...............— 65 @— 96
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4.............. 1 — @ 2 50
Blankets selling for 25 ℔ cent advance on invoice.
Carpeting 25 ℔ cent advance.
HOSIERY.
White and colored Cotton Hose, ℔ dozen .... 1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose. 1 — @ 3 —
Wool, country knit 2 75 @ 4 —
Cotton,............. 1 — @ 1 37½
Merino,............ 1 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 12½ ℔ cent. on invoice advance on New York cost.
CLOTHING.
Grey Overshirts ℔ doz ....14 — @16 —
Blue and Red do...12 — @14 —
Hickory Shirts ..... 5 — @ 6 —
Check Linen do.... 5 — @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers ....— — @ 8 50
Satinett Pants .....18 — @27 —
Cassimere do.......30 — @54 —
Overalls............— — @ 5 00
Reefing Jackets.. 2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats... 3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do...... 5 — @ 6 —
Do Slate Colors.. 2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants. 2 — @ 2 —
Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum..............— — @— 3
Balsam Copaiba..— 90 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ℔ lb.......— 6 @— 6½
Borax, refined.....— 30 @— 35
Brimstone, American roll..........— @—
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur.........— 6 @— 8
Cream Tartar pure— 40 @— 42½
Castor Oil. E I. refined .... 1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts........— — @— 4
Hydro Potass......— — @ 4 50
Opium Turkey.....— — @ 6 —
Opium, China......16 — @17 —
Oil Annis........... 6 00 @ 6 50
Quicksilver ....— — @— 75
Sal Soda, Am and English ....— — @— 3½
Sulphate Quinine, ℔ oz..............— — @ 1 75
Tartaric Acid, ℔ lb..................— 70 @— 75
Annatto.............— 35 @— 40
Copperas............— 2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead......— — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid.....— 7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined ....— — @— 12½
Nitric Acid..........— — @— 25
Corks ℔ 1000...... 2 75 @ 3 25
Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ℔ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ hf bbl...........12 — @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ kitt .... 3 25 @— —
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ hf bbl...........10 — @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ℔ bbl....— — @12 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound ....— — @12 —
Salmon, Smoked, ℔ lb ....— — @— —
Cod, Dry, ℔ lb....— 8½@— —
Flour and Meal.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Gallego, ℔ bbl....11 — @— —
Haxall ....11 — @— —
Oregon ....— — @— —
California.......... 8 — @ 9 50
Corn Meal, pun...— — @24 —
Corn Meal, bbls...— — @ 6 —
Corn Meal, hf bbls— — @ 3 —
French Conserves and Liqueurs.
Brandy Fruits, ℔ case............. 6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup....— — @11 50
Absynthe, Pernod's ℔ doz ....— — @12 —
Do Berger's.......— — @11 50
Do other brands . 8 50 @10 —
Vermouth com'on 6 — @ 7 —
Vermouth Noilly.. 8 — @— —
Curacoa ....— 8 — @— —
Kirchwasser ....— 8 — @— —
Muscatel ....— — @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar ....— — @— 50
Fruits and Preserves.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeat, 15@30; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ℔ cent. ad val.
Apples, dried, in casks..............— — @— —
Apples, dried, in hf bbls ....— 12 @— 13
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice...... None.
Peaches, Chile, dried ℔ lb...........— 20 @— 22½
Peaches, Am dried in kegs............ None.
Figs, Smyrna ℔ lb choice ....— 14 @— 15
Prunes, Bordeaux..— 18 @— 20
Currants, Zante....— — @— 12½
Citron ....— 40 @— 25
Raisins, bunch, ℔ box.............. No sale.
Raisins, layer do... 2 50 @— —
Almonds ℔ lb......— — @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled............— — @— 18
Chile Walnuts......— 8 @— 10
Filberts ....— 10 @— 11
Pea Nuts, southern— — @— 8
Pecan Nuts.........— 9 @— 10

Ginger, Preserved, ℔ case........ 6 — @— —
Brandy Fruits, qts— — @ 2 75
Brandy Fruits, half gal .... 4 75 @— —
Assorted Pie Fruits qts American... 4 50 @ 4 75
Do English ....— — @ 5 50
Fresh Raspberries, 2lb tin.........— — @ 5 —
Fresh Blackberries— — @ 5 —
Fresh Whortleberries ....— — @ 5 —
Fresh Strawberries 5 50 @ 6 00
Fresh Gooseberries— — @— —
Fresh Cherries....— — @— —
Fresh Peaches.... 5 25 @ 5 75
Fresh Quinces ....— — @— —
Fresh Apples .....— — @ 3 75
Fresh Pears.......— — @— —
Fresh Cranberries, kegs, ℔ gal...... 1 10 @— —
Currant Jelly, qts glass ....— — @ 6 50
Jellies assorted, 2lb tins............— — @ 6 50
Raspberry Jam.....— — @ 6 50
Blackberry Jam...— — @ 6 50
Strawberry Jam...— — @ 6 50
Honey, 2lb tins.... 5 — @— —
Fresh Tomatoes.. 2 50 @— —
Green Corn........— — @ 4 50
Green Peas.........— — @ 3 50
Oysters............ 4 — @ 7 —
Clams, 2lb tins....— — @ 5 —
Lobster .... 4 50 @— —
Lobster, 1lb tins... 2 50 @— —
Turkey, 2lb tins...— — @ 8 50
Chicken.............— — @ 8 50
Sardines, hf bxs...— — @ 3 50
Sardines, qr bxs...— — @ 2 50
Gherkins, qts......— — @— —
Gherkins, hf gal.... 4 — @— —
Cucumbers, kegs, ℔ gall............— — @— —
Glassware.
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.
Grain.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Corn, California, ℔ lb ....— — @— 2
Corn, Mexican,....— — @— 2
Oats, California... 1 50 @ 1 75
Barley, Old.........— — @— —
Do New ...... 1 15 @ 1 18
Wheat, California.— 2½@— 2½
Wheat, Oregon....— — @— —
Peas, Split.........— — @— 6½
Beans, American White .... No sale.
California White..— — @— 2½
Beans, Chile Bayos, old............— — @— —
Do California do..— 2¼@— 2½
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each......— — @— 14
In bundles..........— — @— —
Grindstones.
Per cwt............ 2 50 @— —
Gunpowder.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
American Blasting Dupont's, ℔ keg 3 — @— —
Do do Hazard... 3 — @— —
Do do Whipple's 2 87½@— —
English Blasting..— — @— —
American Canister Hazard's ℔ lb...— — @— 40
Do do Dupont's...— — @— 40
Do do Whipple's.. None.
English Canister...— — @— 30
Hops.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Crop 1858...........— — @— 24
Crop 1857........... 3 — @— 5
Hardware.
Collins' Axes ℔ dz12 50 @13 —
do handled.......— — @15 50
Axe Handles....... 1 — @ 3 50
Pick Handles...... 2 75 @ 3 —
Long Hndld Shovels branded light 10 — @11 —
Nails, Cut ℔ lb....— 4½@— —
do Wrought....— — @— —
Hay.
California ℔ ton...30 — @31 —
Leather.
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ℔ cent.
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ℔ lb....— — @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned ....— — @— 40
Harness Leather...— — @— 40
Skirting do........— — @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ℔ side....... 4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ℔ lb............... 1 — @ 1 12
Do do light ..... 1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ℔ doz 4 — @ 7 —
Lime and Cement.
DUTY: Lime 8 ℔ cent. Cement 15 ℔ cent.
California, first quality...............— — @ 2 —
Cement, Rosendale 2 25 @— —
Cement, Roman.... None.
Lumber.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Humboldt assorted ℔ M...............22 50 @23 —
Puget Sound, do..22 50 @23 —
Redwood Boards..— — @23 —
Redwood Flooring— — @35 —
Port Orford Cedar— — @50 —
Eastern Lumber.. 35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank...60 — @115 —
Joist, Floor,........24 — @25 —
Shingles, Eastern, best .... None.
Shingles, Redwood 3 75 @ 4 —
Redwood Siding, dressed.............26 50 @27 —
Do do rough......— — @23 —
Laths, Eastern..... None.
Laths, California...— — @ 4 25
Doors and Sashes 10 ℔ cent. advance
Molasses and Syrups.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls, ℔ gal None.
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs......— — @— 70
Do do in 8 gal kegs— — @— 62½
Do in 14 gall kegs... None.
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs ....— — @— 70
Do 8 gal kegs.....— — @— —
San Francisco Sugar House, 5 gall kegs...............— — @— 70
Do Golden.........— — @— 80
Sandwich Islands do...................— — @— 36
Malt Liquors.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ℔ doz..................... 3 — @— —
Do do Stout....... 3 — @— —
Younger's Edinburgh Ale........— — @ 3 —
Do Stout.........— — @ 3 —
Do Imperial Ale in stone jugs......— — @ 4 —
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout...............— — @ 3 25
D Dunbar's bottled Ale...............— — @ 3 —
Do do Stout ......— — @ 3 —
Bowley's Ale.......— — @ 3 —
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs.....— — @ 4 25
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles............— — @ 4 25
Do do in pints...— — @ 2 87½
Clark & Sengough's Truman's Stout..— — @ 3 —
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale........— — @ 3 —
Byass' do Ale......— — @ 3 —
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout.............— — @ 3 —
Do Ale............— — @ 3 —
A Berwick & Co's Ale..................— — @ 3 —
Bridges' Stout.....— — @ 3 —
American Ale, in cases ....— — @ 3 —
Do Porter..........— — @ 3 —
ENGLISH CASK BEER.
J R Tennent's Ale ℔ hhd.............— — @45 —
Do Stout do....... None.
Younger's Ale......— — @45 —
Do Porter......... None.
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brand, Westminster Brewery.......— — @45 —
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale......— — @45 —
Salt's Ale do......— — @45 —
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout........ None.
Allsopp's Ale do...— — @45 —
Truman's Stout.... None.
Do XX do......... None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do.............— — @— —
Watkins' Dublin Stout............... None.
Abbott's Ale.......30 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale do............— — @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale...35 — @37 50
Do Stout do.......— — @— —
Bass' Ale ....— — @45 —
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale None.
AMERICAN.
Eastern ℔ bbl...... None.
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ℔ doz...............— — @ 3 25
Lyon & Company's California Ale ℔ bbl.................— — @16 —
Matches.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Round wood, large cases, ℔ gross...— — @— 70
Do. in tins.........— — @— 85
Matting.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
China 4-4, check...— — @ 9 50
China 5-4...........— — @10 50
China 6-4...........— — @11 50
Metals.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig ℔ ton.......35 — @— —
Am Pig ℔ ton.....— — @33 —
Refined Bar, bad assortment, ℔ lb— — @— 2
Refined Bar, good assortment, ℔ lb— 2½@— 3
Plate No 1 to 6...— 4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13..— 5 @— —
Sheet No 14 to 20..— 5 @— —
Sheet No 24 to 27..— 6 @— —
COPPER.
DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.
Sheathing ℔ lb....— — @— 36
Sheathing, Old.....— 12½@— —
Sheathing, Yell...— 24 @— —
Do Old Yell.......— — @— 10
Bolts...............— — @— —
Composition Nails— — @— 30
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX ℔ box.............— — @14 —
Plates, I C Charcoal................— — @13 —
Coke ....— — @11 —
Roofing Plates.....— — @11 —
Banca Tin slabs, ℔ lb................— 38 @— 40

STEEL.
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ℔ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ℔ cent.
English Cast Steel, ℔ lb..............— — @— 17
QUICKSILVER.
Per lb..............— — @— 75
ZINC.
DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.
Sheets ℔ lb........— — @— 10
LEAD.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Pig ℔ lb............— — @— 8½
Sheet...............— — @— 9
Pipe................— — @— 10
Bar ....— — @— 9½
Naval Stores.
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.
Pitch ℔ bbl.......— — @ 6 —
Tar, American, ℔ bbl ....— — @ 6 —
Rosin...............— — @ 2 50
Varnish, bright....— — @10 —
Varnish, Copal, ℔ gal .... 3 — @— —
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.............— 87½@— —
Chains and Cables ℔ lb..............— — @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ℔ foot............— 9 @— 11
Invoices of Shelf Ship Chandlery about prime cost.
Oakum, Navy, ℔ lb ....— — @— 9
Do superior ....— 8½@— 9
Oil.
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent.; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ℔ cent; Palm 4 per cent.
Olive, common, in bottles, ℔ doz..— — @ 4 50
Do Durand's.......— — @ 4 75
Do Plagniol........— — @ 5 —
Do Possel..........— — @ 5 —
Linseed, boiled....— 95 @ 1 —
Sperm, crude...... 1 25 @— —
Coast Whale.......— 45 @— 48
Sperm, bleached..— — @ 1 75
Polar, crude.......— 50 @— 52½
Polar, refined .....— — @— —
China Tea..........— — @— —
Do Nut............ 1 40 @ 1 60
Lard .... 1 10 @ 1 15
Paints.
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermilion, etc, 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ℔ cent.
Lead, Red, American ℔ lb.........— — @— 10
Lead, White, Am. pure, in oil........— — @—10
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry ....— 2½@— —
Ochre, ground.....— 6 @— 7
Spanish Brown.... No sale.
Spanish Brown gnd in Oil.............— 4 @— —
Whiting............— — @— 1½
Vermilion, Chinese— — @ 1 30
Litharge ....— 8 @— 10
Venetian Red......— 4 @— —
Chalk...............— — @— 1
VARNISHE.
Elastic Carriage.. 6 — @— —
Best Wearing...... 7 — @ 7 50
Fine Copal.........— — @ 4 50
Best Oak.......... 4 — @ 4 50
American .... 1 50 @ 3 —
Tabor & Trego's London .... None.
Provisions.
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ℔ ct Cheese 24 ℔ cent.
Beef, Mess ℔ bbl...— — @17 —
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls...........— — @11 —
Pork, Clear ℔ bbl— — @25 —
Pork, Clear, hf bbl 14 — @— —
Pork, Mess, bbl....— — @22 50
Pork, Mess, hf bbl 12 — @— —
Pork, Prime, bbl...— — @17 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess— — @— —
Hams, Billings.....— 20½@— 21
Hams, in brine.....— 14½@— —
Hams, Oregon...... None.
Bacon, sides, clear None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear ....— 14 @— 14½
Bacon, Oregon..... None.
Beef Tongues ℔ hf bbl ....— — @— —
Butter, choice......— 29 @— 32
Butter, fair to prm— 22 @— 26
Butter, inferior....— 20 @— 22
Butter California..— 50 @— 70
Butter, Oregon..... None.
Lard 10lb tins......— 15 @— 16
Lard, kegs, choice ℔ lb ....— — @— 14½
Lard, Oregon....... None.
Cheese, choice.....— — @— 15
Potatoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
California ℔ 100 lb— — @ 1 —
Sweet .... None.
Pulu.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich Isl ℔ lb..— 12 @— 14
Rice
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ℔ lb ....— 6 @— —
China No 1........ None.
China No 2........— — @— 4½
Siam white uncl'd— — @— 4½
Siam Cargo ...do..— — @— 4
Patna No 1....do..— — @— 4½
Batavia No 1..do..— — @— 4
Do inferior.......— 2½@— 3½
Manila No 1...do..— — @— 4
Manila No 2...do..— 2½@— 2½
Salt.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 20lb bags....— 35 @— —
Fine, 10lb bags....— 22 @— —
Fine, 5lb bags.....— 15 @— —
California ground, in 5lb bags.......— 15 @— —
Liverpool Coarse, ℔ ton..............— — @30 —
Do Stoved....... None.
S I coarse..........— — @18 —
Sauces, &c.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts........ 6 — @— —
Do do hf pts...... 3 75 @— —
Tomato Catsup, pts— — @ 1 —
Do do qts.........— — @ 1 25
Pepper Sauce, pts ℔ doz............. 1 12½@ 1 25
Capers pts.........— — @— —
Assorted Sauces, pints .... 1 25 @ 1 50
Starch.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's........— — @— 8½
Colgate's...........— — @— 8
Shot.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ℔ bag.... 1 75 @— —
Soap.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Castile ℔ lb.......— 20 @— 23
Hill's pale No 1...— — @— 8
C L Jones' & Co's extra..............— — @— 8
Do No 1..........— — @— 8
Chemical Olive....— 7 @— 9
Brown, in small boxes ....— 4 @— —
English Yellow....— 5 @— 6
Do White.....— 5 @— —
Spirits.
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT
Alcohol in bbls....— — @— 67½
Do in tin..........— 80 @— —
BRANDY.
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac...........— — @ 5 25
A. C. Godard & Co's................— — @ 5 75

United V. Proprietors, Cognac ....— — @ 4 62
United Proprietors Rochelle.......... 3 — @— —
Pinet, Castillion & Co.................— — @ 5 25
A Bonniot & Co's Cognac........— 4 50 @ 4 75
Vignerons Unis Rochelle.......... 3 — @— —
Louis Leberton Cognac............— — @ 4 75
Bisquit, Tricoche & Co.............— — @ 4 75
Marette & Co...... 4 — @ 7 —
Pellevoisin......... 3 — @— —
Sazerac ....— — @ 5 12½
A Seignette........— — @ 3 75
G V Bernard & Co's La Rochelle........ 3 — @— —
Bordeaux..........— — @ 2 25
Freeman & Simpson's Philadel'a Mixed..............— — @— 75
American, octaves— 50 @— 52
GIN.
Old Tom........... 1 60 @— —
Do Swains, Boord & Co's.......... 1 65 @— —
New York.........— 45 @— 49
Woolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.......— — @ 6 25
Booth & Sedgwick— — @ 5 50
Voldner's do......— — @ 5 50
Charles' London Cordial............— — @ 5 50
Rynbende's Steamboat...............— — @ 1 —
Swan...............— — @ 1 —
Grape..............— — @ 1 —
Grape Leaf.........— — @— 95
Hour Glass.........— — @ 1 —
Crown ....— — @— 95
Other b'ds Holland— 85 @— 92½
WHISKY.
Scotch ....— — @ 1 25
Irish................— — @ 1 25
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia,..— — @ 1 —
Amer low proof..— — @— 39
Do high proof ℔ gal..................— — @— 30
Do California......— — @— —
PURE SPIRITS.
American ....— 50 @— 54
RUM.
New England......— 50 @— 52½
Jamaica............ 1 75 @ 3 —
CIDER.
Bancroft's ....— — @ 5 —
Fairbanks & Beards— — @ 3 25
Sugar.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boston crushed ℔ lb ....— 12½@— 12½
New York do......— 12½@— 12½
San Fran'sco do(A)— — @— 13
Do do. (B)......— — @— 12½
Do Powdered.....— — @— 13½
Do soft crshed. A— — @— 12½
Do do B— — @— —
Do Refined Loaf..— — @— 13½
Do Yellow— 11 @— 11½
China, first quality— — @— 10½
Do second do......— 9½@— 9½
Do third do.......— — @— —
Ping Fa............ None.
Manila, first qual.. None.
Do second do...... None.
Do third do........ None.
Batavian, Nos 16, 17 and 18.......— 11 @— —
Do Nos 12@15..... None.
Sandwich Island...— 9 @— 11
New Orleans yel...— 10 @— 10½
W. I. Muscovado...— 9 @— 10
Spices.
Mustard, Am in ¼lb glass ℔ doz......— — @— —
Do English do.....— — @— —
French.............— — @ 1 47½
Nutmegs, whole ℔ lb ....— — @— 70
Mace...............— — @— —
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for 15 per cent loss.
Cassia ℔ lb........— — @— 45
Pepper Grain.......— — @— 13
Saleratus, ¼lb glass ℔ doz............— — @— 62½
Do bulk ℔ lb......— 5 @— 5½
Teas.
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ℔ cent.
GREEN.
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made cases, 1 lb canisters ....— — @— 35
Do 2 lb canisters..— 19½@— 22½
Do boxes..........— 30 @— 35
Young Hyson, Country md bxs— 45 @— 55
Country pkd Gunpowder and Imperial, hlf chests and boxes.......— 45 @— 65
Hyson do...........— 45 @— 70
Young Hyson do...— 45 @— 75
BLACK.
Oolong, hlf chests and boxes, ¼ and 1 lb papers ......— 35 @— 60
Pouchong do.......— 32½@— 45
Souchong do.......— 32½@— 55
Congou, in bulk...— 35 @— 50
Tobacco.
Half lbs, favorite brands ℔ lb.....— 32½@— 40
Do outside do.....— 25 @— 30
Do common do.....— 20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf........— 35 @— 45
Goodwin's smoki'g gross..............— — @ 2 75
Watson's do.......— — @ 2 50
Anderson's solace Chewing...........— — @ 6 —
Goodwin's N Y do— — @ 8 —
Bright natural leaf fancy packed.....— 50 @— 75
Do ordinary.......— 30 @— 38
Kentucky leaf.....— 19 @— 21
Goodwin's Smking— — @— 35
Wines.
Duty, all kinds, 30 ℔ ct. ad valorem.
Madeira, in wood, per gal............— 75 @ 9 —
Do in glass ℔ doz. 3 — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ℔ gal ....— 75 @ 2 50
Do Burdon........— — @— —
Do in glass ℔ doz. 3 50 @ 7 —
Mousley & Co's brands Sherry in wood ℔ gal...... 2 50 @ 5 50
Evans & Co do .... 2 — @ 3 50
Port, wood, ℔ gal— 75 @ 2 25
Do glass ℔ doz.... 3 — @ 8 50
Burgundy Port....— — @ 1 25
Claret, Bordeaux, ℔ cask............43 — @45 —
Do Marseilles...... None.
Do ℔ case.........— 3 25 @ 4 50
Sauterne...........— 3 25 @ 7 —
Do ℔ cask..........40 — @— —
Heidsieck...........14 50 @15 75
Cordon Royal......— — @12 50
G H Mumm & Co's genuine .... 13 — @14 —
Sparkling Catab'a— — @15 —
Jacqueson ....— — @15 —
Schreider, Anchor— — @16 —
Ordinary .... 7 50 @ 9 —
Wool.
Native Cal ℔ lb...— 6 @— 8
American ....— 10 @— 13
Wooden Ware, &c.
3 hooped Pails, patent, painted, ℔ doz.................— — @ 3 —
Nests Tubs do.....— — @ 3 50
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ℔ gross.........— — @30 —
Andrews' do.......— — @25 —
Hunnewell's do....— — @25 —

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil., Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.
It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained
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Those desirous of procuring nice selections of
Standard and Miscellaneous Works
will never have a better opportunity to select from so good an assortment and at less rates.
oct7. A. ROMAN.

THY BROTHER'S BURDEN.

Bear thy brother's burden
With a willing hand!
Weary, weak the spirit grows,
That through life unburdened goes
With another's weight of woes.
Love's immortal guerdon
Strive to understand.

Labor for thy brother
If thou seekest rest.
When thy brow for him is wet
Like thy Lord's, with bloody sweat,
Wilt thou all thy toil forget.
By this road, none other,
Shalt thou reach thy quest.

Bear thy brother's burden—
Not with him to sigh
That the load must be so hard—
Nobly heedless of reward
Lead him, laden, to thy Lord.
Sweet will be the guerdon
At His feet to lie.

Brother, love thy brother
As thy Lord loves thee.
His hath conquered pain and death,
Failing not with mortal breath,
Thus the great Evangel saith.—
Brethren, read each other
Love's deep mystery. L. L.

THE COINAGE.

It is a thing not generally known that the whole of the coinage of England is struck by atmospheric pressure. At the Royal Mint there are eight coining presses, each capable of producing 60 pieces of any kind of coin—from the silver three-halfpenny piece of our West Indian colonies to the crown piece of our own circulation—per minute, including stoppages for renewal of dies, &c. These presses are not what is called the screw principle—that is, that the upper die is made to rise and fall by the partial revolution of a powerful screw running vertically through the centre of the press. A hollow shaft rests upon the centre of the fly arms which surmount the screw, and attached to it is a lever about 20 inches in length. A horizontal rod, fastened to the lever by a pin and socket, connects the press with a vacuum pump, placed perpendicularly upon a cylindrical vacuum tube lying beneath it. This latter is kept in a state of partial exhaustion (the extent of which is controllable by a relief valve) by the action of an air pump, placed at a distance of nearly 100 yards from the vacuum tube, and worked by a steam-engine. When it is desired to put a press in motion for the purpose of striking any particular kind of coin, the proper dies are fitted, blank pieces brought, and all the proper adjustments made. A communication is then opened by means of a line, lever, and pneumatic valve, between the press, pump, and the vacuum tube; the former is fitted with a piston, and is open at the top. The lower part, now, therefore, becomes exhausted, and the atmosphere acting upon the piston carries it rapidly to the bottom of the cylinder, and since the end of the coining press lever is attached to the piston, and the lever to the screw of the press, it follows that a blow is struck on the disc of metal placed under the die—in short, a coin is produced. The whole apparatus now becomes self-acting, and coins fall out from the press as rapidly as described, until the supply of blanks fails, when of course operations cease. The whole coinage of England may be said to have been thus pumped into existence. The eight presses are fitted precisely in the same manner, and when all are engaged in stamping sovereigns the rich stream flows from them with bewildering beauty and richness.—*The London Engineer.*

THE VINTAGE OF 1858.

The London *Economist* of August 28, furnishes the following summary of the prospects of the vintage the present year in the wine-growing districts of France:

Great anxiety is experienced at present with respect to the vintage, reports having been circulated by (it is believed) interested speculators, that the dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape. As the question is of general interest, we give our readers a summary of the information collected in the principle wine-growing districts: Alby.—The vineyards are flourishing; the odium has caused but little injury, and an abundant vintage is expected. Blois.—The black grapes are begining to ripen; the white grapes are nearly ripe, the appearance of the vineyards is perfectly satisfactory. Bourg.—The vineyards are in the best condition—the grapes are beginning to ripen. Catte.—The continued dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape, and we require great rain to repair the injury. The odium had made its appearance, but was arrested by the sulphur applied to the vines. In the Gard the vineyards are magnificent, except in some elevated positions, where the grapes are suffering from the drought. Correze.—The vintage will be as early this year as in 1822. We expect to drink new wine towards the 15th September. Limoges.—The cold weather has retarded the growth of the grape; nevertheless, we expect an abundant vintage. Marennes.—The vines are progressing admirably; the grapes are visibly increasing in size. There is no disease. Montelimart.—The appearance of a good vintage has produced a fall of 2f. the hectolitre. The price is now from 20f. à 22f the hectolitre. Tarbes.—The vineyards are in the best possible condition. There will be an abundant vintage, and consequently empty casks are selling exorbitantly high. From these accounts it does not appear that there is any chance of a rise in the price of wine during the ensuing season, particularly when we take into consideration the immense stock in the bonded stores of Paris. In the Bordelais, the fine appearance of the vineyards has paralyzed the efforts of the speculators for a rise in prices. An early and a more than ordinary abundant vintage is expected.

NEW YORK MONTHLY TRADE RETURNS.

The Custom-House returns of the trade of the port for October, indicate a material increase in the imports of foreign merchandise, and a decline in the exports of domestic produce and foreign goods. The following are the figures:—

Imports in Oct.—	1858	1857
Dutiable Goods	$11,892,148	$10,148,339
Free	2,061,468	1,782,345
Specie and Bullion	89,368	2,509,193
Total	$13,542,984	$14,439,867

The withdrawals from warehouse have been considerably in excess of the corresponding period of last year, when business was comparatively dull on account of the panic. The figures stand at $2,462,425 against $1,750,892, October, 1857. The imports for ten months of the calendar year are considerably behind those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, as will be seen by the annexed figures:—

Imports (10 mos.)—	1858	1857
Dutiable Goods	$108,206,782	$181,527,201
Free	18,613,563	17,287,050
Specie and Bullion	2,110,541	9,189,107
Total	$128,930,886	$208,003,358

The receipts for duties during October were $2,054,834 43 against $867,534, 99 same time last year. Since 1st January they amount to $22,749,305 97, being less by about ten and a half millions than for the corresponding period of 1857.

The exports returns for the month do not indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs, owing partly to the paucity of the demand abroad for our leading staples. The figures are as follows:—

Exports in Oct.—	1858	1857
Domestic Produce	$5,233,363	$6,491,529
Foreign Mdse	520,248	1,018,492
Specie and Bullion	3,208,405	297,259
Total	$8,782,016	$7,807,280

The exports for the year so far, are as follows:—

Exports (10 mos.)—	1858	1857
Domestic Produce	$46,767,891	$53,725,298
Foreign Mdse	4,682,481	8,249,968
Specie and Bullion	23,631,253	33,585,891
Total	$75,031,715	$95,561,157

From present indications, we are likely to witness a continued excess of imports and a decrease of exports during the remainder of the year, as compared with the close of 1857.—*Shipping and Commercial List.*

POST-OFFICE.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN OPTIONAL.

We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office that the reduced rates of postage (*in the British mail*) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, (which were published in the *Union* of 2d October inst.,) may now be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender.

Correspondents should be particular to prepay the *full postage* chargeable on a letter, or *none at all*, as partial prepayments of postage are not recognized or credited by the exchange office.—*Wash. Union, Oct.* 28.

POSTAGE UPON LETTERS TO INDIA.

We are requested to state that the regulations recently promulgated by the British Post-Office relative to the compulsory prepayment in full of postage upon letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies (notices of which have been extensively published in the newspapers of this Country) apply only to letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the East Indies, and *vice versa*, and do not extend to transit letters for India received from the United States.

The regulation for collecting the United States postage only upon letters mailed in this Country for India, via England, is therefore still in force—the single rate of the United States postage being 21. or 5 cents, according as the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by United States or British packet.

MAILS FOR GERMANY.

We are requested to state for the information of the public that mails for Germany will be regularly made up and dispatched from New York by the several lines of United States, Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers.

The rates of postage to Germany upon letters transmitted by either of the above lines of mail steamers are precisely the same, being the regular established rates "by Bremen or Hamburg mail," as published in the table of postages to foreign Countries.

Postmasters in the interior should forward at once to New York all letters, &c. for Germany, mailed to go by either of said lines.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE CLARET VINTAGE.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY.

We have previously stated that the Medoc, or Claret Country, gives on an average, when disease or some other cause does not interfere with the production, from 140,000 to 160,000 hhds. of all grades. You have seen by the statement forwarded in the earlier part of the year, the produce of the last vintages, and the causes which have reduced the stocks on hand to so low an ebb. Since last Jan., we have been at some pains to ascertain what actually remains in the hands of the proprietors, and here is the statement, which we have every reason to believe correct:—Vintage 1849 too old for bottling—on hand, 400 hhds.; do. 1850, none whatever; do. 1851 too old for bottling, and unfit for export—on hand, 4000 hhds.; do. 1852, none; do. 1853, none; do. 1854, none; do. 1855, the refuse—on hand, 4800 hhds.; do. 1856, the refuse—on hand, 8000 hhds.; do. 1857, the refuse—on hand, 12,000 hhds., in all 29,200 hhds., of which few are available for anything but home consumption. The present crop of 1858 is likely to be, at furthest, from 100,000 to 112,000 hhds., and it bids fair as to quality. We shall know nothing certain as to quality for a month, and about that time tasting may be over, when you shall have details as to exact quantity and quality.

BARTON & GUESTIER.

Bordeaux, October 14, 1858.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.

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WARREN HOLT.
JOSE MANUEL Y'BAINEZ.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, where the pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:

San Francisco: at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: G. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Welch's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Sonora: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office, E. B. Tinkum. San Jose: Lowey Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Hinman, Main street.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

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COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP. East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Ooloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea-drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and JennyLind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs, Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Hams, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Maccaroni, Mince Meat in Jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pork, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Salt, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans, Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c. Ginger, Gelatine, Hops, Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnelly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'.

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Clams, do. Chicken, do. English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do Olives, French and Spanish, Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and various other brands, Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co., Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, do imitation do. do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

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Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

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In Nevada County.
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I. HILLMAN, ... Proprietor.
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Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

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sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

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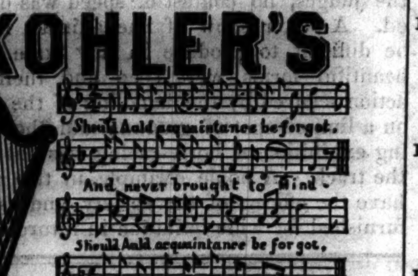

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STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free. Persons trying other means of conveyance, should try to avoid thieves and bargain with respectable men to ride to either house for ONE DOLLAR, for that is the lawful fare.

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Acute Diseases	R. R. Relief.
Inflammatory Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Malarious Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Congestive Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Scrofulous Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Chronic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Syphilitic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Constitutional diseases	Resolvent and Regulators.
Skin Diseases	Renovating Resolvent
Nervous Diseases	Resolvent, R. Regulators.
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CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Many diseases that afflict humanity are inherited as heir looms from the diseased bodies of sickly sires. Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis and Fits, are among the most common of constitutional diseases. Now, we care not how many generations the seeds of these diseases may have been established in the system, corrupting the blood—*Radway's Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate from the bodies of the afflicted every particle of diseased deposits, and fill the veins with new, pure and healthy blood.

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Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be hailed as a blessing by every mother, throughout the land, whose infants are afflicted with Sores, Humors, &c. These breakings out (thus early) are evidences of disease transmitted from the parent stock. A few doses of the *Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate every vestige of the disease and insure the child a sound and healthy body.

R. R. R.

R. R. R.—Radway's Ready Relief for Headaches, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Influenza, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Small Pox, Fevers, Swoollen Joints, Kidney Complaints, Scarlet Fever, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Measles, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—Radway's Renovating Resolvent, for the cure of chronic diseases—such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Enlargements of parts, Eruptive and other diseases of the Skin, Nodes, Tumors, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

R. R. R.—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Inflamation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Fevers, Measles, &c., &c. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity. No female should be without them.

R. R. R.—Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

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UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, find employment for all kinds of HELP:

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MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.

Country orders promptly attended to.

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New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

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For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service of

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Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS

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The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

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Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with

Screens of any degree of Fineness,

Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast, and at the most reasonable prices.

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San Francisco. August 7th, 1858. no4

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MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

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